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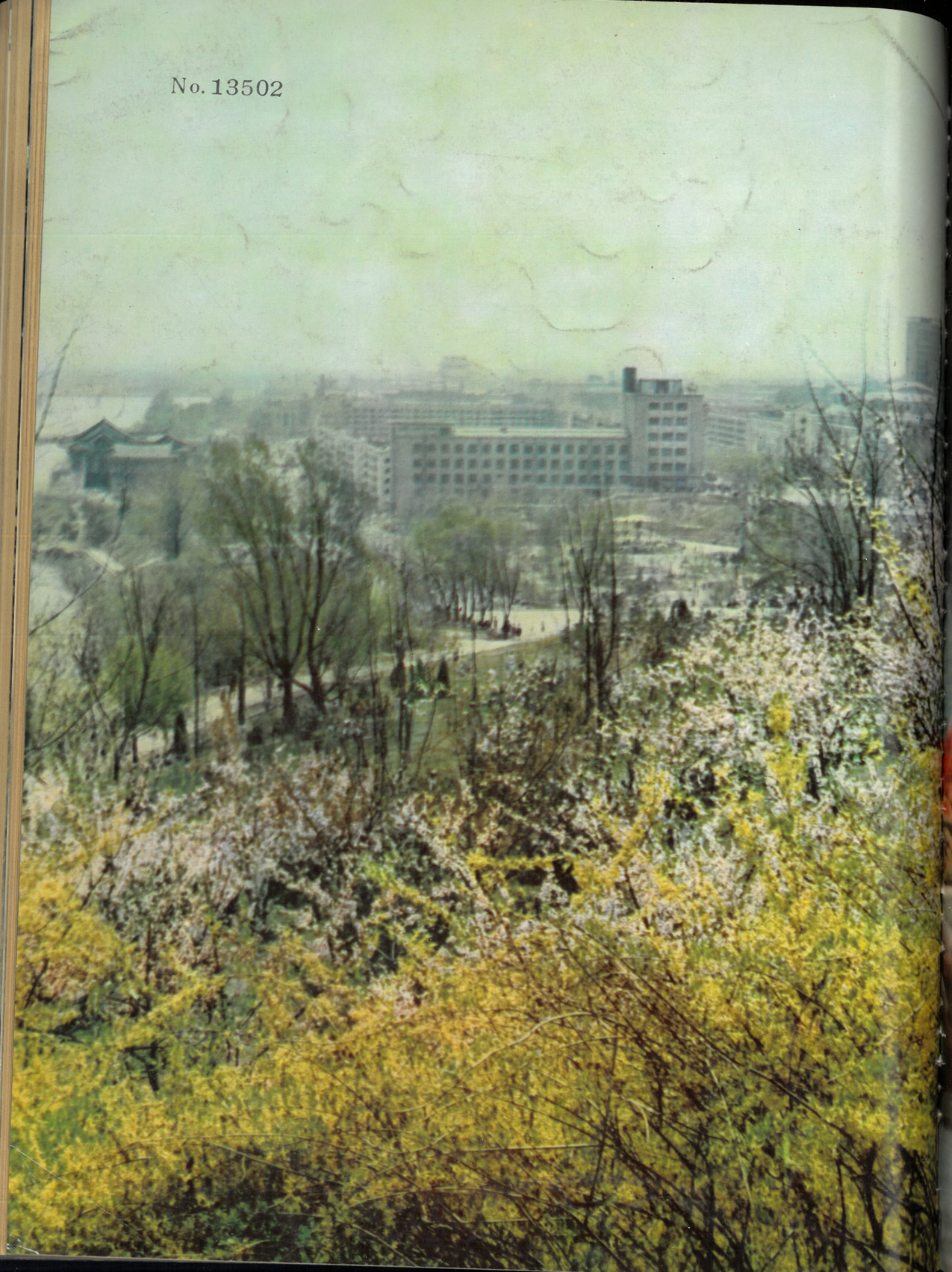

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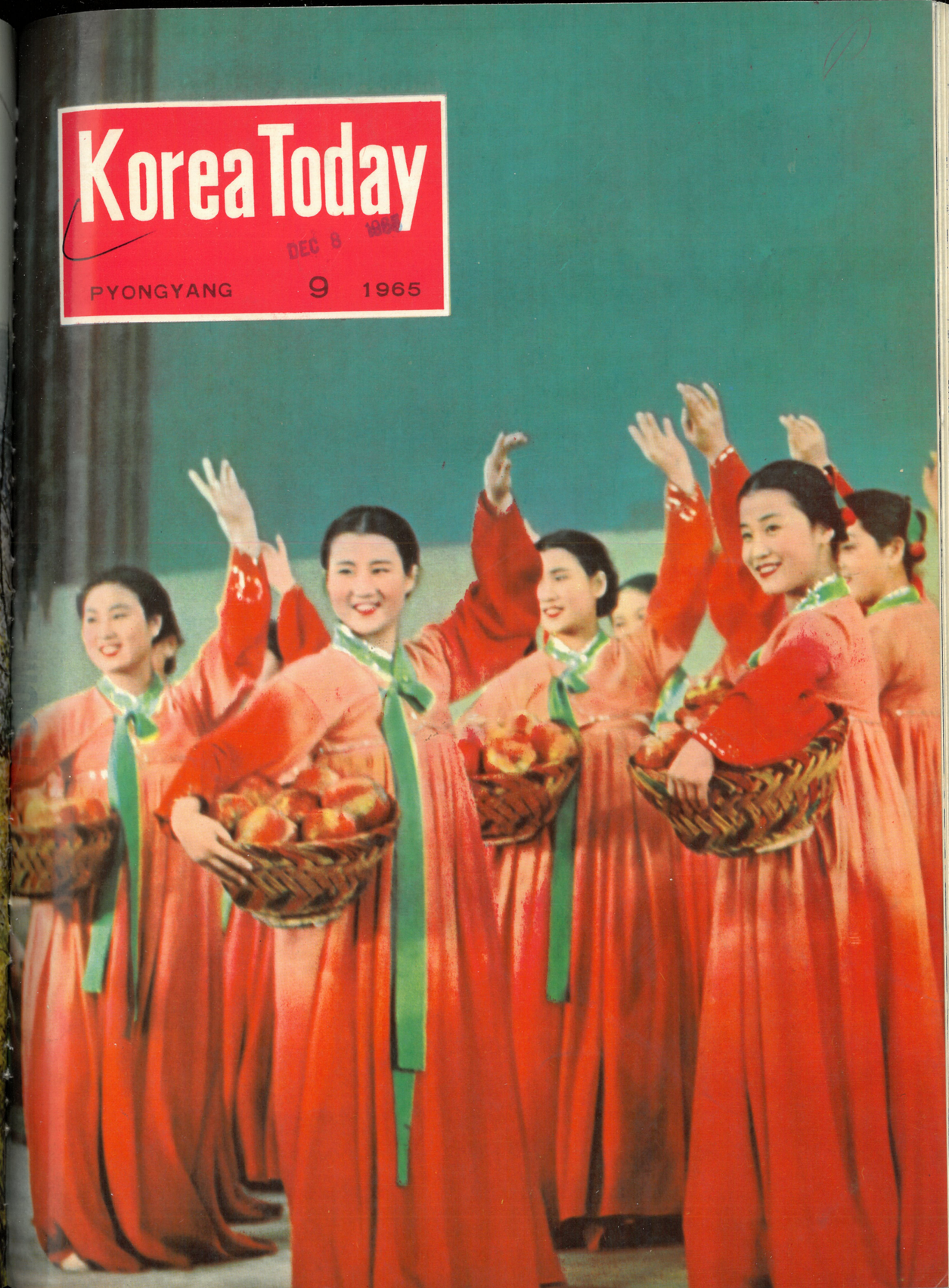

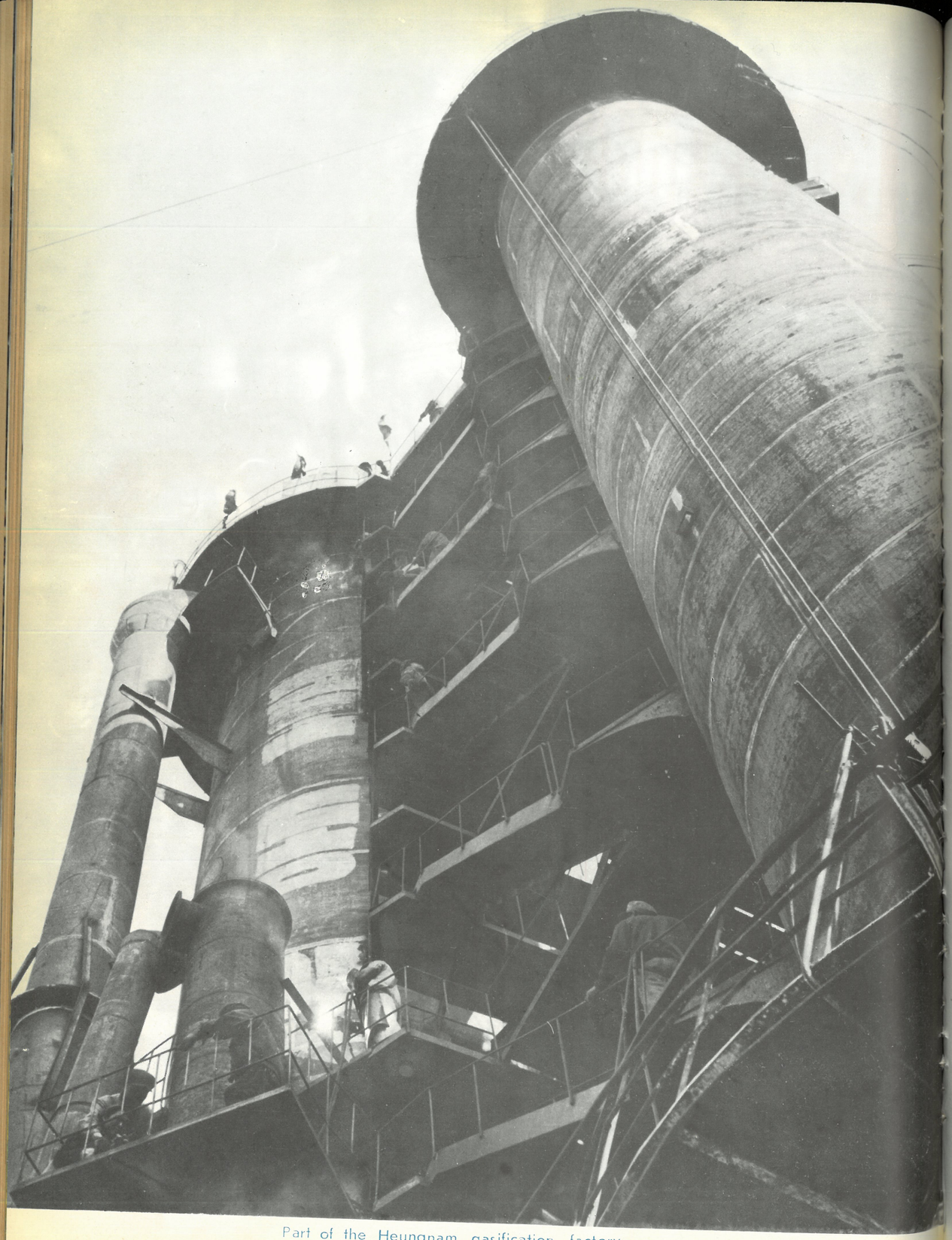

Part of the Heungnam gasification factory

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

FRONT COVER: **A scene from the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland!" The dance shows a new life in our co-operativized countryside. The vast stretch of fertile land is crisscrossed with irrigation channels, and all the back-breaking work is done by machines. A song of bumper harvest is heard in the fertile field which knows no crop failure**

INSIDE BACK COVER: A fishing ground on the East Sea in the summer

BACK COVER: A flock of sheep

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PEOPLE'S POWER IN KOREA

PEOPLE'S power established in our country is a true people's power representing the will of our people. And it brings freedom and happiness to the people. It is leading the people to the country's socialist construction for greater prosperity and to the country's peaceful unification.

To establish and to consolidate such a power that truly stands for the interests of the people was not an easy task. It came into being only thanks to the difficult and prolonged struggle of the Korean patriots and people against the Japanese and American imperialists and to the correct policies taken by the Workers' Party of Korea in the post-liberation years.

The struggle to set up a genuine people's power was started in the days of guerrilla warfare against Japanese militarism organised and unfolded in the thirties under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In particular, the rapid upsurge of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle around 1930 urgently demanded an answer to the question of power, the fundamental question in revolution. And Comrade Kim Il Sung, exposing the reactionary and fascist nature of Japanese rule set up in Korea, put forward the task of taking up arms to smash it. He also worked out the correct line of establishing a new form of people's power capable of representing the interests of the people of all walks of life, especially the broad masses of the working people of Korea.

His idea was formulated in the programme of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, the first united anti-Japanese national front of the Korean people, which stated that the nation must "overthrow the rule of the piratical Japanese imperialists and establish a genuine people's government of the Korean people."

Following his line the **"people's revolutionary government" of a new form was established in the partizan bases—liberated areas—during the period of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.** And the revolutionary government enforced democratic reforms and created the new revolutionary order and socio-economic relations. **Suffice it to say that the revolutionary government was the prototype of the people's power that today exists in our country.**

The country's liberation on August 15, 1945, created a condition favourable for the establishment and development of the people's power. **In this respect it is to be recalled the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung. He pointed out that the people's power must stand on the united front with the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class as its core, comprising the patriotic, democratic forces, and that it must carry out thoroughly the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.**

Soon after liberation, the people's committees came into being in every nook and corner of the country, and they were composed of representatives of various circles elected in a democratic way at mass meetings—people's congresses or people's conferences.

They played not a small part in correcting the disrupted public order and in stabilizing the people's living.

However, the rapidly advancing revolution demanded that these local people's committees should become a national, uniform system at an early date. Subsequently, the joint meeting of the five provincial people's committees in North Korea was called, which set up 10 administrative bureaus. These bureaus were charged with the tasks of guiding the country's economy and life and of coordinating economic activities of the provinces until the formation of a united central organ of political power in North Korea.

Yet, all these measures soon fell short of meeting satisfactorily the increasing requirements of all the fields of economy, culture and life. **Particularly, U.S. occupation of South Korea and the reactionary forces at home ruled out the early establishment of a united democratic provisional government in Korea.**

Under the circumstances it was necessary to build up a powerful, revolutionary democratic base in the North in order to win democratic independence of the country. To this end, a central government had to be set up as quickly as possible in North Korea. All this propelled the people towards the formation of a committee for promoting the establishment of a North Korean central government. **On February 8, 1946, the joint conference of representatives of political parties, social organizations and local people's committees in North Korea was held in Pyongyang, which decided to establish the North Korean Provisional People's Committee and appointed Comrade Kim Il Sung to chairman of the committee.**

Thus, in the North came into being the people's power for which the Korean people had aspired for long and for which the Korean patriots had waged a life-and-death struggle.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee was a people's power based on the United Democratic National Front which comprised all democratic forces led by the worker-peasant alliance with the working class as its core. It was a revolutionary power to implement the basic tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In its 11-point immediate tasks and the 20-article Programme the North Korean Provisional People's Committee stipulated clearly its revolutionary nature and basic tasks. It called for elimination of all aftermaths of Japanese imperialism and of feudalist customs and habits in society, democratic elections to state power organs by general, equal, direct and secret vote, genuine democratic freedom and rights in all domains of the people's life, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal economic reforms, a universal compulsory and popular educational system, and state aid to the development of science, culture and the arts.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee successfully carried out democratic reforms such as land reform and industrialization of major industries in a short span of time.

With the fulfilment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, North Korea entered gradually the period of transition to socialism. And it demanded the people in North Korea to execute the tasks of socialist revolution, and to this end, above all, **the question of strengthening the people's power came to the forefront.**

Accordingly, the existing local people's committees had to be developed by consolidating them by law through a democratic election. The first such election was held between late 1946 and early 1947 in North Korea.

Then **the conference of the North Korean provincial and city and county people's committees was called in Pyongyang in February 1947, which decided to found the North Korean People's Assembly, the supreme power organ in the North until the proclamation of a united provisional all-Korea government. The conference also elected deputies to the People's Assembly. The conference was followed by the first session of the North Korean People's Assembly at which the North Korean People's Committee was organized with Comrade Kim Il Sung as its chairman.**

The North Korean People's Committee, the further consolidated people's democratic political power organ, successfully implemented the tasks of consolidating and developing the gains of democratic reforms in the North and of gradually going over to the period of transition to socialism while striving to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution throughout Korea.

Our people's power was further fortified thanks to the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

From the first days of the country's liberation the Korean people consistently fought to found a democratic people's republic for the nation's complete independence and the people's happiness.

But South Korea presented an entirely different picture. The American imperialist forces that occupied South Korea and their puppets persistently hampered the earnest wish of the Korean people from being realized. In the end they held a separate election in South Korea in May 1948 to set up a puppet regime.

The formation of the puppet regime signalled a new step in U.S. aggression on Korea and the worsening national split in Korea.

Developments called for new national-salvation measures to check the territorial and national division and win the unification of the country. **And in June 1948 leaders of the North and South Korean political parties and social organizations met in Pyongyang to discuss and decide the question of founding an all-Korea supreme legislative organ and the Democratic People's Republic through the all-Korea general elections.** The resolution received the unanimous support of the entire Korean people. The general elections were held in different ways in the light of the different situations of the North and the South **— by direct and secret vote in North Korea where all political freedom was guaranteed under the people's power; by indirect vote in South Korea where U.S.-puppet terrorism and oppression reigned.** It must be pointed out that the Yankee imperialists and their cat's paws did everything to check the election, nevertheless they could not stop the patriotic people of South Korea from voting in the election.

The first election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly took place successfully throughout the country. Soon the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held in Pyongyang in September 1948.

At the session, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed, the first constitution of the Korean people adopted, and the Government of the D.P.R.K. set up with Comrade Kim Il Sung as its head.

Thus, a people's democratic state was set up for the whole country.

Since then the Government has improved and developed the state machine and work methods according to the changing social and economic conditions.

Today **our people's regime as the powerful revolutionary weapon is successfully performing economic-organizational and cultural-educational functions. It is also defending firmly the people from the encroachment by the enemy from within and without, and it is striving for the country's peaceful unification.**

PEOPLE'S PRIZE WINNER

A MUSIC AND DANCE EPIC

"GLORIOUS IS OUR FATHERLAND"

The music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" was produced in 1958 in honour of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Eight years have already elapsed since then. But even today, each time it is put on the stage it attracts a big crowd.

This music and dance epic is a collective work of more than 80 writers, composers, and choreographers, and is performed by some 3,000—a 1,200-voice chorus, a 250-member orchestra, some 1,500 dancers, and narrators and others.

It is in 23 scenes with a prologue and an epilogue. The epic is on the glorious path our country has traversed—the people's resistance to Japanese occupation of Korea, triumphant return to the country of General Kim Il Sung who organised and led the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, construction of a democratic Korea after liberation under his guidance, struggle and victory of the Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialist aggression, socialist construction after the war, and the Chullima era.

Chorus "Fatherland"

Producer KIM YUNG HI

Prologue

The curtain slowly rises to the singing of the grand chorus. On the stage is hanging a giant national flag with its shining star. Also seen is the grand chorus.

While the chorus sings "The Fatherland," dedicated to Chullima Korea, a land of Morning Calm, and the Leader who has always led our socialist fatherland to victory, the narrator appears on one wing of the stage and speaks:

"Brilliant is our fatherland of thirty million people,
A land of Morning Calm,
Shining with boundless glory.
Oh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
The embodiment of the wish of the people..."

The narrator speaks in praise of the land which, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, is leaping forward at the speed of Chullima, and of the joy of our happy people.

Now the scene changes. The old days, the bitter old days, when the nation experienced the miserable life under the Japanese rule, unfold.

Dark Days under Japanese Imperialist Rule

The prologue is over, and suddenly dark clouds gather overhead. The Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea is on. On the stage appear the scenes showing the Korean peo-

Top: Dance "Longing for the Bright Future." The oppressed people in chains whose country was taken away by the Japanese imperialists

Centre: Dance "The Bright Rays of Great October Comes to the Land"

Bottom: "The Korean People in the Struggle in the Twenties"

ple's plight under Japanese occupation. The people are in chains, they are driven like cattle. While dancers are projecting these scenes to the accompaniment of a national orchestra, a Red Flag bearing the portrait of Lenin slowly goes up. There was the victorious October Socialist Revolution in Russia. The Korean people boundlessly inspired by the Great October Revolution renew their determination to break off the fetters of colonial enslavement and march along the road blazed by the October. However, the Japanese guns and bayonets block the advance of our fighting people.

Again on the stage darkness gathers, and a chilly autumn wind is sweeping the land. Dead leaves are flying in all directions. People driven away from their home, their beloved land, are headed for unknown shores. There appear the two rivers—Amrok and Dooman on the border. People are going across the border.

The famous Korean folk song "Arirang" is heard, as if to tell the hearts of those people who, driven away from their homes by alien invaders, leave their home villages to try their luck in a strange place.

Red Banner of Armed Struggle Against Japanese Imperialism

Now the audience are reminded of the time when the patriots of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the armed guerrilla units to fight Japanese imperialism in the 1930s, a new stage in the Korean revolutionary struggle.

Songs and dances on the stage portray the Korean guer-

Dance "Blizzard! Blizzard!" The Korean guerrillas march on to fight the Japanese imperialists

Chorus "Mt. Baikdoo"—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, returns home together with his comrades-in-arms

A dance to welcome Comrade Kim Il Sung

rillas who, flying a Red Flag, are marching in fine array. They fight for 15 long years for the independence and restoration of the country. Now you see the marching over the mountains and steeps, passing through the thickets in the snowstorm. They are hungry and chilled to the bone but they rout the enemy everywhere. Even in the biting cold, the temperature is 40° below zero, they continue the "difficult march", leading and helping each other.

The instrumentalists and singers well depict the struggle of the guerrillas in the grand chorus, "March of the Guerrillas" and "Blizzard! Blizzard!"

August 15 Liberation and Triumphant Return of General Kim Il Sung

The boom of the guns is heard. The Korean guerrillas, together with the heroic Soviet Army, having defeated Japanese imperialism return to the fatherland. On the stage is unfolding a dance "Ecstasy" showing the people's joy and jubilation over the country's liberation. General Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, returns home from the victorious guerrilla war against Japanese imperialism.

The voice of the narrator is heard:

"Ah! How earnestly
We thirty million have waited for him!
General Kim Il Sung,
Leader of the guerrilla fight against Japanese imperialism,
Returns in triumph
With his comrades-in-arms..."

"Fan Dance"—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is proclaimed

The bright sun rises over this land of beautiful mountains and rivers, and on the stage is seen "Triumphant Dance" dedicated to General Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the thirty million Korean people.

A new life of joy and hope is here on this soil liberated from the alien rule. Korea's traditional "peasants' music and dance" is on. The peasantry of the country sing and dance to express their joy over the land reform.

Then the dance "Flutter, the National Flag of the Republic" depicting the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is on the stage, which is followed by the dance "Flower Buds" which portrays our children who are growing up happily under the people's regime, and the "Fan Dance" reflecting the feelings of the happy Korean women.

Dance "Flower Buds of the Land"

The peasants' dance

Group dance "Heroes Shed Blood for the Fatherland." The U.S. imperialists started the aggressive war against the Korean people. The Korean People's Army hit back hard at the enemy and defended the country

For the Defence of the Socialist Fatherland

Suddenly darkness fills the stage. The American imperialists who occupy South Korea and their puppets started the war on our country.

Severe battles are fought. And the Korean People's Army heroically defends the glorious fatherland from the enemy.

The nation's youth rush to the front, and women who have sent husbands and sons off to the front fight in the rear under the slogan: "All for the Victory in the War!"

Indeed the Korean people wage a bloody struggle, on the front and in the rear. In the forceful rhythm dancers project the heroic struggle of the People's Army on the front and of the civilians in the rear.

Different scenes appear one after another—scenes showing the fighters of the People's Army covering the muzzle of the enemy's heavy machine-guns with their youthful breasts to silence the enemy fire, the Chinese People's Volunteers holding the banner of proletarian internationalism, fighting under the slogan of "Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea". And the exploits they have established and blood they have shed are not in vain.

U.S. imperialism was made at last to bend the knee before the Korean people.

To the lively singing of the chorus "We Have Emerged Victorious" the dancers perform the "Dance of Victory".

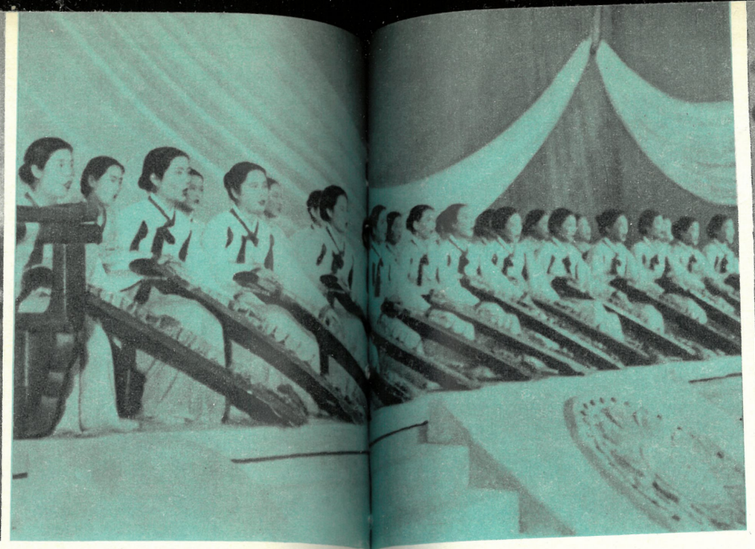
From Scratch

As gentle melodies flow out, the stage becomes bright.

Then there appear scenes of a devastated city, still shrouded in powder-smoke. The narrator is speaking on one wing of the stage.

Dancers dressed up as white doves dance. Then the constructor's groups appear and take up the first shovel, looking at the blueprint prepared

Dance "Molten Iron Flows"



The Kayakeum ensemble

by the Leader. Now the whole nation is seen in the "Dance of Construction."

The Korean people have risen up to rebuild their devastated country. But the enemy's savagery has been so thorough, and the situation the Korean people find themselves in as they start the postwar reconstruction is a very grim one.

The enemy thought that we would never be able to rise up again, not even in 100 years.

But the Korean people, tightening the belt, worked and worked in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, seeing the bright future. And they have opened up the age of Chullima on this land.

In response to the Leader who said that when others take one step we should do ten, and when others take ten we should do a hundred steps, our people wrought miracles in all fields of the national economy and waged a struggle for increased production.

All this is impressively shown in such dances as "Molten Iron Flows" on the fighting smelters for the growth of heavy industry, "Flowing Irrigation Water" and "Cereals Ripening in the Co-op Field" on our prospering socialist countryside, "Rainbow of Silk Fabrics" which reflects the developing light industry, "Song of Fishermen", "Wonderful Treasures of the Sea."

Night of Celebrations, Night of Friendship

In the centre of the stage there unfolds a picture of the "Paradise on Earth," a symbol of the Chullima era. Then fireworks are bursting all around. Beautiful neon-lights decorate the night streets. The people who are galloping riding on the Chullima against the time dance and sing of their happiness.

Now the "Lantern Dance," "Dance of Women with Bouquets," "Children's Dance," "Dance of the Chullima Riders" are on.

At this time the "Friendship Waltz" is heard and people in different national costumes of the socialist countries and the Asian, African, and Latin American countries, hand in hand with the Korean people appear on the stage to dance and sing of their eternal friendship and unity. Flags of the socialist countries and newly independent countries are flying.

"Friendship Waltz"—Songs of friendship travel to every corner of the globe

Epilogue

The scene changes to show Chullima (winged horse) flying over this land, bathed in the dazzling sunshine, with the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fluttering in the blue sky. The performance concludes with a mass dance depicting the indomitable stamina of the Korean people who are dashing forward in the spirit of Chullima in the struggle for socialist construction and hastening unification.

The music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" has been awarded the "People's Prize," the highest honour in the scientific, cultural, and art fields of our country, for its high ideological and artistic value.

After attending the performance a foreigner said: "Through this work I could learn the road traversed by Korea and the brilliant victories won by the Korean people."

A scene from the dance "Cereals Dancing in Co-op Farm Fields"

Dance "During a Break"

Dance—A long and happy life

A scene from the dance "Wealth of the Sea"

UNITED FRONT

IN Korea under Japanese occupation the question of the united anti-Japanese front was a basic one in carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

It was of decisive significance in linking the working class, the leading class in revolution, with its ally, the peasantry, and mobilizing all the anti-Japanese forces to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the worst enemy of the Korean people. Success or failure of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle, indeed, hinged on the united front. It was already in the 1920s that the objective realities called for a united anti-Japanese front, but its formation did not materialize yet. It had to wait until the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the thirties.

In those days Japanese imperialism was desperately engaged in making preparations for an aggressive war against the mainland of China, and, to this end, they militarized Korea's economy. And all this worsened the already miserable life of the Korean people in all fields, political, economic, and cultural.

With the expanding Japanese aggression and the worsening fascist oppression upon the Korean people, antagonism and contradictions between the Korean people and Japanese imperialism, between the classes, were intensified; marked changes were to be noted in the stand of various classes. The rising anti-Japanese sentiments and revolutionary advance of the broad masses became more and more marked, while the renegades of revolution changed colors and threw their lot with Japanese imperialism.

At that time, based on a scientific analysis of characteristics and demand of the Korean revolution and internal and external situations, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a plan to combine the united front movement with armed struggle and preparations for founding the Korean Communist Party.

And his united anti-Japanese national front plan was materialized in the first half of the thirties through various activities: expansion and reinforcement of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the leading force of the front; formation of various revolutionary mass organizations; establishment of the partizan bases-liberated areas from where the armed struggle and the united front movement were more extensively waged; the founding in the partizan bases of the people's revolutionary government based on the united front, and enforcement of democratic reforms; struggle against the schismatic and subversive acts of "leftist" opportunists; unity of the workers and peasants and other revolutionary masses; and organization of the joint operations with anti-Japanese troops of Korean and Chinese nationalists. The united front movement was actively unfolded in vast areas, with the anti-Japanese guerrillas playing the key role.

Still the formation of the united front was wanting in a united and systematic way.

At the Nanhutou meeting held in February 1936, which dealt with the questions of founding the Communist Party of Korea, of extending and developing the armed struggle to the border regions of Korea, and of establishing new partizan bases so as to further advance the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the strategies and tactics for developing the united anti-Japanese national front movement on the basis of experiences accumulated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the first half of the thirties.

It must be pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung's line, a creative application of the line of the people's front against German, Italian, and Japanese fascism, marked a turning point in bringing about a big upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Korea.

At the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, on May 5, 1936, the Tungkiang meeting held in Fusung County, Northeast China, established the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, the united anti-Japanese national front. On the occasion of its founding, the Association issued its declaration, platform and constitution. Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected chairman. It published its organ, the monthly **Samil Wolgan** (March First). Its platform elucidated the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution reflecting the wishes of the anti-Japanese, patriotic masses. It defined the most basic political task of the Korean people to be the overthrow of Japanese rule over Korea and establishment of a people's government. This line was based on the analysis of the balance of strength of various classes of the country at the time and on the experience attained in the partizan bases-liberated areas. In the people's government all the patriotic, democratic forces from all walks of life under the leadership of the working class were to be represented. To this end, the platform called for the further growth of the united anti-Japanese national front and formation of a revolutionary army.

The platform listed several political tasks: the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, the equality of the sexes, and other democratic freedoms and rights. It also foresaw a land reform and nationalization of industries. It stipulated that land, factories, railways, banks, ships, farms, irrigation facilities and all other properties owned by the Japanese and pro-Japanese elements would be confiscated.

The platform also called for an eight-hour day, social security, industrial and agricultural growth, and stepped-up trade for building an independent national economy. In order to democratize society, it also envisaged casting aside all the aftermath of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and feudalism in all domains, and developing a democratic education and national culture. It stated that Korea should maintain friendly relations with those countries that approach the Korean people on an equal footing and hold goodwill and neutrality towards the national-liberation movement of the Korean people.

Thus, the platform put forth the basic tasks to be carried out in the stage of anti-Japanese, anti-feudal democratic revolution, linking the tasks of the national liberation with those of social liberation, and correctly combining the basic demands of the working class with the interests of the people of various sections.

The declaration of the Association called upon the entire Korean people to do their share in the Korean revolution: those who are able to work were asked to contribute with labour, those who have money with money, and those who have talent and learning with talent and learning. It stated all, irrespective of class status, party affiliations, age, and religious beliefs, must unite as one, and be in the anti-Japanese front for restoration of the country.

The platform and declaration showed clearly the way the Korean revolution should take and beaconed all the patriotic people to the path of struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The constitution of the Association clarified its aim and characteristics, and the principles of its organization, methods of the mass work and other problems.

Thus, all organizations of the Association functioned under its constitution based on the principle of democratic centralism. The united front movement speedily developed in strength and scope among the masses in defiance of the enemy's strict cordon. The revolutionaries untiringly educated the masses of various circles to reinforce the revolutionary ranks. They accumulated much experience in the struggle—the combining of lawful struggle with the underground one, the unity of the upper stratum based on that of lower organizations of the Association.

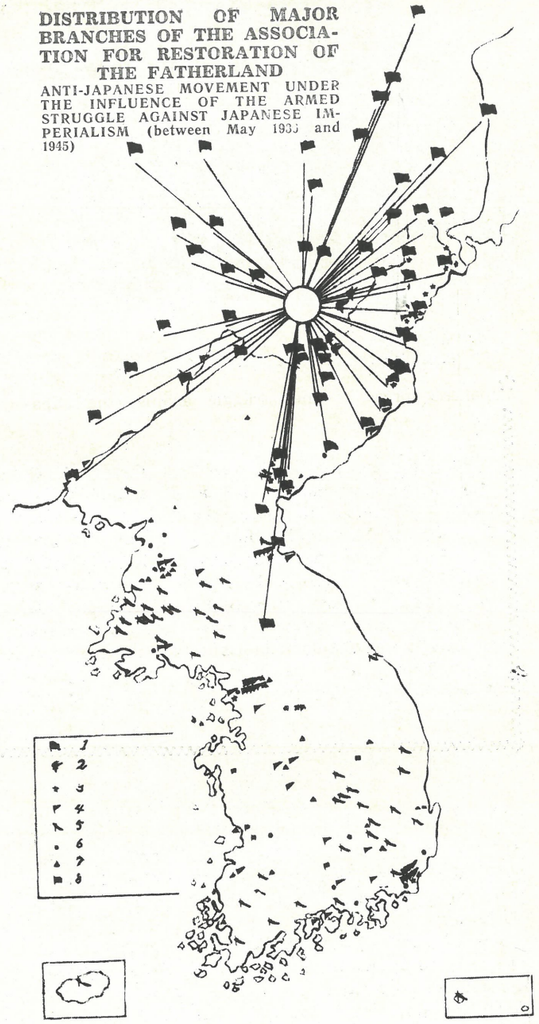
In a short span of time, the Association rallied hundreds of thousands of the anti-Japanese masses.

In the Changpai area of Northeast China Comrades Kwon Yung Byuk, Ri Je Soon and other revolutionaries formed scores of Association branches. The area was converted into an invisible base where the network of Association branches and other revolutionary organizations was formed centered around the secret bases of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and with their roots struck deep among the masses.

At the end of 1936, in Korea Comrades Pak Dal and Pak Geum Chul under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung reorganized the Kapsan Operational Committee, a communist organization, into the Korean National-Liberation Union. The Union enli-

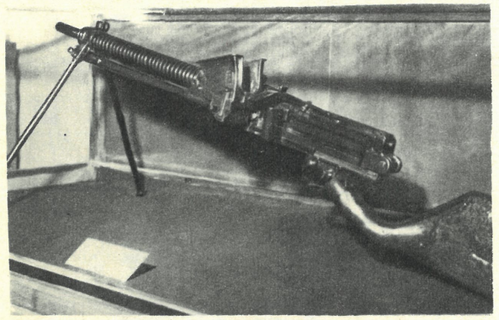
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR RESTORATION OF THE FATHERLAND

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE AGAINST JAPANESE IMPERIALISM (between May 1935 and 1945)



Legend:

1. **Major branches of A.R.F.**
2. **Places in the homeland where the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced across the border**
3. **Areas where political workers were active in the days of the detail activities of the guerrillas**
4. **Places where workers' strikes took place**
5. **Areas where tenancy disputes arose**
6. **Places where people joined the guerrilla units**
7. **Areas where independence movement occurred**
8. **Places where students' strikes broke out**



"Grandmother" machine-gun on display in the Museum of Korean Revolution

Revolutionary RELICS

"GRANDMOTHER" MACHINE-GUN

An old machine-gun in whose days saw many battles is on display in Room No. 10 of the Museum of Korean Revolution.

It is the gun that the Sixth Division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army captured in the battle in Fusung County, Northeast China, in April 1936. Then the Revolutionary Army was on the march for Changpai County in the Korea-China border areas.

In the early days of the partisan struggle against Japanese imperialism the poorly armed guerrillas with spears and swords took away weapons from the enemy. To get arms was to risk one's life. But, supported by the people, they boldly acted. There were times when lives were lost for a single rifle.

Such being the case, to capture a machine-gun was a big gain for them.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas could seize many weapons from the enemy with such captured machine-guns. Hence the name "Grandma machine-gun". For it brought them more guns.

sted the broad masses in the united anti-Japanese national front movement, upholding the 10-point programme of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland.

The National-Liberation Union formed various mass organizations under its control. And their endeavors were fruitful. In the summer of 1937 the South Hamgyung Provincial Union for Anti-Japanese Struggle and the North Hamgyung Provincial Anti-Japanese Union were organized with a number of trade unions and peasants associations participating. They joined the banner of the Korean National-Liberation Union.

The network of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland rapidly grew in the northern and other regions of the country and the eastern part of Northeast China.

The movement of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, the united anti-Japanese national front movement, was further enlarged and intensified, with the result that the footing of the anti-Japanese struggle among the masses became firmer. The revolutionary organizations made every effort to aid the guerrilla war against Japanese imperialism and sent their members and those workers, peasants, and youths under their influence to join the ranks of the guerrillas. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army smashed the enemy's repeated offensives everywhere. They gave successive political and military blows to the Japanese imperialists. The triumphant battles fought under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung within the borders of the country in June 1937 and in May 1939 were closely connected with the activity of the united anti-Japanese national front.

With the growth of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, the revolutionary forces of Korea were strengthened, and the preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party were successfully made.

Thus, the formation of the united anti-Japanese national front brought about an upsurge of the national-liberation movement of the Korean people. Under the guidance of the anti-Japanese fighters led by Comrade Kim Il Sung various anti-Japanese movements including workers' and peasants' movement swept the country like a wild fire.

The achievements and experiences gained in the united front movement during the anti-Japanese armed struggle period became a precious asset in uniting the masses of various circles in the revolutionary ranks at every stage of the revolution after the country's liberation.

Creativeness and Innovation

KIM BYUNG HAN

Manager of the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant

PEOPLE call our plant the "mother factory" because machines and equipment we produced are to be found in factories and mills in every part of the country. Especially, in recent years our plant has turned out in large quantities varied heavy machines and equipment for the country's technical revolution.

To make today's development, the plant had to go through numerous difficulties.

The plant the Japanese imperialists left when they fled from Korea was a negligible one. To make things worse, it was levelled to the ground in the war that the U.S. imperialists unleashed against the Korean people.

When the ceasefire came, we started to tackle the task of rehabilitating the plant on the war ruins.

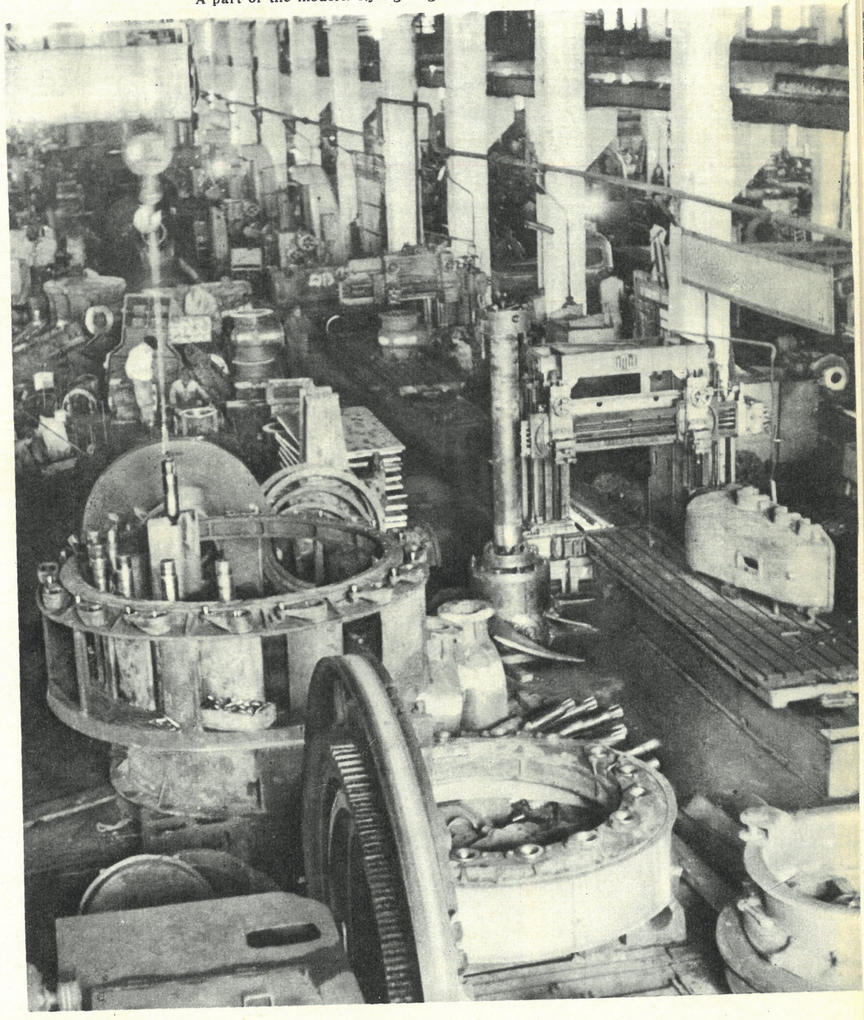
After the six-month readjustment period the country began the three-year national economic plan (1954-1956). The plan foresaw the country's war-devastated economy reaching the pre-war level.

During the plan period our plant produced spare parts in the main, then gradually large- and medium-sized winches and compressors. Though difficult were the times, all employees of the plant cudgelled their brains and worked devotedly. **Our factory finished the three-year plan eight months ahead of schedule and increased the output six times.**

Then the country went over to the five-year plan (1957-1961) to lay the foundation of industrialization. It was the first stage of the technical revolution, and the state concentrated its efforts on mechanization of the major branches of the national economy and basic production processes at first. And also great attention was paid to laying the foundation for application of chemistry. I am stating all this because the tasks that our plant was given were no small ones.

The five-year plan (which was completed by 1960) assigned new tasks to the plant. The rapidly advancing country's economy demanded more and better machi-

A part of the modern Ryongsung Machine-building Plant



nery and equipment; it needed large-sized machines for the key branches of the national economy. But there was much to be desired in our plant's installations—the plant was not in a position to manufacture machines for mines and revolving furnaces.

In 1958 the plant had to make the thin plate roll stands for the Hwanghai Iron Works. But our plant was not equipped to produce them. Yet the workers and technicians of the plant did not shrink before the seemingly impossible. They made the roll stands with some single-purpose machine tools that the plant had. This is what you call "ants biting the bone."

But the plant could not go on like this for long. **Then came the nation-wide machine-tool multiplying movement. In the movement the plant made in a few months some 80 machine tools and expanded its installations.**

In 1959 Premier Kim Il Sung came to the plant to help us with our work. He instructed us in detail to develop the plant into a "mother factory" capable of making any and every kind of machine and equipment the country needed by adding and expanding the plant's installations on its own efforts. He said that we must expand our factory and build a heavy machine shop.

His words served as a turning point in improving the plant's equipment.

The first thing the plant tackled was an 8-metre turning lathe. But many difficulties were in our way. We had to draw up blueprints for thousand and one parts, then we had to make the parts. The turning plate of the giant machine alone was 32 tons in weight and 6 metres in diameter. But all the plant could do at that time was to work on a stuff 4 metres in diameter and 19 tons in weight. However, Labour Hero Joo Sung Il, a turner, and other workers succeeded in making special tools and finding new work methods with the help of technicians. And the workers of other plants gave us much help too.

The foundry made things bigger than its capacity; workers successfully turned out products of higher precision.

This collective effort led to the birth of the giant—the 8-metre turning lathe—for the first time in the country.

Then came the 200-millimetre boring machine, heavy metal-cutting machines, 3,000-ton press, and installations needed for electric furnaces and cupolas.

In addition to these, the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory and other machine-building plants sent us medium- and small-sized universal-purpose machine tools and heavy equipment including 6-metre hobbing machines to reinforce our plant.

Now the number of equipment of the plant has increased 15 times compared with 1954. In step with the improving equipment, the technical and skill level of the workers has been elevated. Many technicians came from among them.

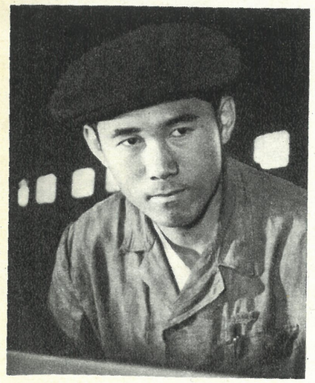
Thanks to the measures taken by the state for enhancing the cultural and technical level of the working people and for intensifying technical education in particular, **now 20 per cent of the employees of the plant are in the engineering college attached to the plant and spare-time higher technical schools and take correspondence courses. Last year alone there were new 93 engineers and over 100 technicians among the workers.**

Many inventions and devices were worked out. The innovation group of the machine-building shop No. 1 invented a machine, the efficiency of which is 200 times higher than the old one in turning out spare parts for anthracite gasification machines. Then they are raising rapidly the labour productivity with the introduction of advanced techniques.

All this will aid greatly the implementation of the current Seven-Year Plan, the major goal of which is an allround technical revolution in all spheres of the national economy.

Now the country is in the midst of the fifth year of the Seven-Year Plan, known as the second stage of the technical revolution. Everywhere technical equipment is being improved, and scientific researches are pushed ahead, and the research results are being adopted to production. Accordingly, the country needs more machines and equipment. **Now our plant is producing complete sets of machines and equipment for factories and shops, to say nothing of individual machines and accessories.**

From left: 1. Labour Hero Joo Sung Il invented and made a number of heavy machines. 2. Jang Sung Hoon, head of the mechanization shop, made distinguished service for all-round mechanization in the plant. 3. Kim Bong Goo of the metal-working shop is a model in economizing. 4. Yoon Joon Sup of foundry No. 1 has introduced a new work method



A new boring machine is being built at the heavy machine shop

Now the plant is engaged in turning out most of the equipment for the anthracite gasification factory under construction. As the installations have to stand high heat, speed and pressure, there are many complicated technical problems we have to solve. But thanks to creativeness and zeal of the workers of the plant, though they lack experience in producing such installations, everything is moving successfully.

Our plant did its share in equipping the Vinalon Factory, the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory, the caustic soda factory with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons, and the Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory.

The current Seven-Year Plan foresees a **2.7 times** increase in the output of pig and granulated iron and a **3.6 times** increase in steel. Then the output of duplex-processed goods will be raised. To this end, first of all, the rolling facilities have to be expanded, which means more machines and equipment.

Our plant also equipped the 400,000-ton capacity blooming shop in the Hwanghai Iron Works, a 2,200-h.p. speed reducer, and special gadgets for dumping. The plant also sent to the Kim Chaik Iron Works large blowers and other machinery needed in expanding the blast furnaces, and a number of major accessories of rolling machines to the Kangsun and Sungjin Steel Works. Besides, a 4,000-kva hydro-turbine, water mill buckets, and other power generating facilities were shipped out. Now we are turning out 100-300-h.p. compressors and winches.

The plant that had only scores of small-sized metal-cutting machines a decade ago, has undergone changes beyond recognition. Of course, this is not only limited to our plant.

Now the country, once a backward agricultural one, is producing a large number of lorries, tractors, and excavators while manufacturing automatic machine tools, electronic instruments and complete sets of equipment and installations. Last year 94.3 per cent of the machines the country needed were produced domestically.

By the end of the current Seven-Year Plan the plant will turn out more new complete sets of equipment, hydro- and thermo-turbines, winches, and compressors.

Income and Distribution in Our Co-op Farm

RI DEUK JAI

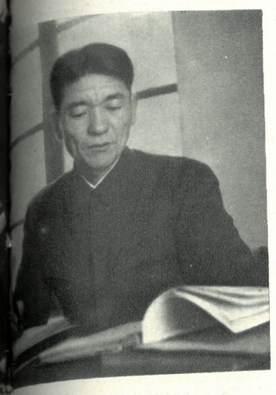
Chairman of the Joyang Co-op Farm, Hamjoo County, South Hwangyun Province

OUR co-op farm is situated at the foot of a mountain in the northern corner of the big plain known as Baik-ri Plain.

It was eleven years ago, that is, in 1954 that the eighteen peasant families—bereft families of those who were murdered by the enemy during the war, the People's Army servicemen's families, and poor peasants—got together and set up the co-op farm. The 1954 harvest already demonstrated that the co-operative economy was superior to the private economy in all aspects. And in 1955, six co-op farms came into being in our locality, altogether 640 households joining them.

By the spring of 1958 the number of co-op farms increased to 10. Then in 1959 all these co-op farms merged into a single one. Since then I have been the chairman of this big co-op farm.

At present, there are some 1,160 households in our co-op farm, its land holding is about 1,250 *jungbo*. Then our co-op farm has some 12,000 animals and a number of farm machines.



Ri Deuk Jai

I always feel that to lead such a big co-op farm is little different from being the head of a big family.

We have been making efforts to consolidate our co-operative economy and improve the life of the co-op farmers. To this end, it was necessary to constantly increase the incomes of the co-op farm and boost agricultural production in an all-round way.

Besides farming, our co-op farm is engaged in stock breeding, fruit growing, sericulture, and several sidelines, with the grain production being the main one.

There are altogether 24 workteams including 16 farm workteams. More than three-quarters of the total acreage under cultivation are sown to grains.

A part of farm produce is distributed among the co-op farmers, with the remainder being sold to the state through the state procurement offices.

All the affairs connected with the co-op farm are run on democratic principles in accordance with the wishes of the co-op farmers. At the monthly general meeting, the ruling body of the co-op farm, or at the conference of representatives and at the management committee, all the questions connected with work and welfare of the co-op farm are discussed.

We have systematically increased the co-op farm incomes in cash and kind by various ways—raising the utility rate of land, application of advanced techniques, improving crop distribution, etc.

The co-operative economy makes it possible to mobilize a large force of manpower at one time so as to carry out easily land reclamation, land levelling and soil improvement.

We have reclaimed hills and waste land and carried out the soil improvement programme, thereby expanding the area under cultivation. In the light of the cultivated area being limited, an intensive land utilization is important. To this end, we adopted on a wide scale the system of two-crop cultivation, multiple cropping (especially in the cultivation of vegetables), and mixed crops and utilized uncultivated area in an effective way for raising various industrial crops. As a result, in 1964 the sown area increased to 150 per cent as against 1958. Particularly, some 70 *jungbo* of dry field was converted into paddies, which meant so much more rice.

We carried out the soil improvement programme to raise the land fertility and established a scientific system of applying fertilizers.

In our co-op farm the amount of chemical fertilizers applied has increased by 75 per cent during the past five years. With the development of the country's chemical industry, more fertilizers are being supplied to our farm.

At present, 12 tractors are working in the fields of our co-op farm. Then we have various kinds of up-to-date farm machines. 80-90 per cent of the difficult work such as ploughing, thrashing, transport, land levelling, is done by machines and electric motors are installed at different 62 work places. All our plots are completely irrigated; various kinds of advanced farming and breeding methods are being introduced; specialization is being promoted in some fields while our farm is being developed in a diversified way. In order to increase production, we are strengthening the material and technical foundation of the co-op farm. At the same time, we are striving to intensify the ideological education among the farm members and raise their technical and cultural level. **Then the principle of socialist distribution is rigidly observed so as to promote the members' zeal for greater production.**

In every workteam is a work-day assessing group whose job is to appraise and calculate how much work each member has done. This is done in the presence of the members. One's work is calculated by work-points—0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.25, 1.5. The management committee sees to it that every month work records of all members are made public.

All these measures have eventually boosted the incomes of our co-op farm year by year.

Great successes were made in grain production. For instance, in 1963 the per-*jungbo* grain yield increased over 1959—rice 10 per cent, maize 77 per cent, bean 86 per cent. Then the sown area was expanded.

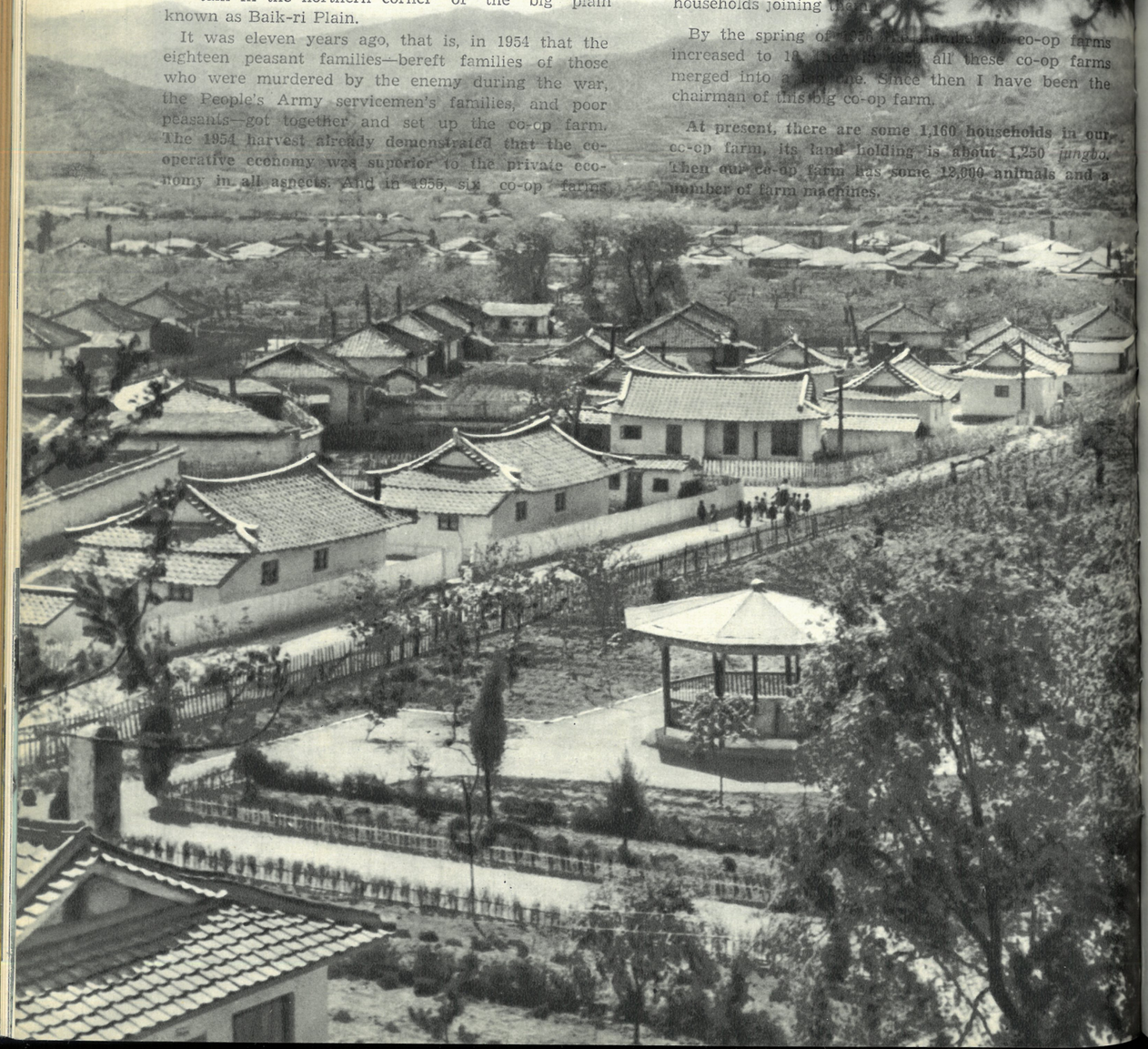
During the same period, our fruit growing, stock breeding, and sericulture flourished too. All in all, our monetary incomes grew by 15 per cent during this period.

We paid profound attention to consolidating the co-op farm's economic foundation and improving the co-op farmers' life.

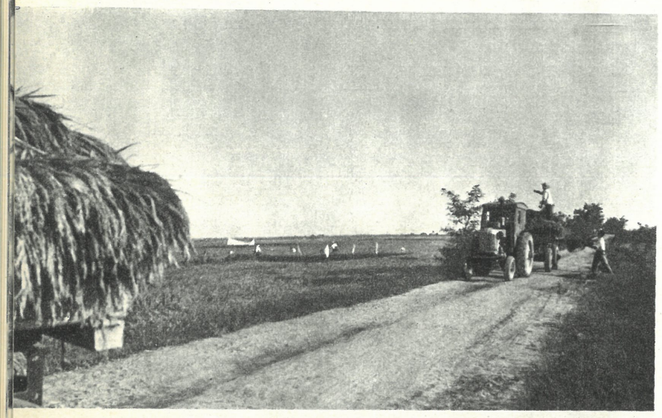
Out of the total incomes which we earn some goes to farm machine charges and irrigation fees. Then we set aside funds for seed, animal feed, fertilizer, besides funds for enlarged reproduction and social and cultural and welfare funds. Then the remaining, the greater part of the incomes, is distributed among the co-op farmers. All these questions are discussed and decided at the co-op farmers' general meeting or representatives' meeting. Needless to say that the fund set aside every year will, in the end, improve the co-op farmers' life.

Distribution among the co-op farmers is done in accordance with the work-points each one has earned. In other words, those who earn more work-points receive bigger shares.

However, this is not enough for the fair distribution to be executed according to the quantity and quality of the work done by the co-op farmers. For the volume of production can vary even if the same efforts were put into the work. **Hence came the "premium system for the workteam", which enables the co-op farmers who have a bigger yield to receive a greater share.** Under this system, for certain agricul-



← A view of the Joyang Co-operative Farm village



Lorries and tractors have liberated farmers from transport

A bumper crop

Each workteam has its own day nursery

tural produce such as grain, potatoes, and others, 90 per cent of the production quotas is regarded as the standard and any exceeding portion thereof is divided among the members of the individual workteams. In short, **the premium system gives additional income to the co-op farmers, thus giving stimulus to their zeal for greater production.**

All questions related to distribution is decided at the co-op farmers' general meeting in the end of the year after the harvest. **The day of distribution is little short of a holiday** in the village. Distribution is done in cash and in kind, and the co-op farm's lorries bring the shares to each house.

I am very happy to say that the average share of each family keeps growing. **Compared with 1958, in 1964 the distribution in kind grew about 2 times and that in cash 2.5 times.** The once poor peasants have now reached the level of middle peasants or well-to-do middle peasants. **The co-op farmers proudly speak of their income and living standard** (let alone their spiritual and cultural life) **having improved beyond recognition.**

Take, for example, the 58-year-old farmer by the name of Ri Soo Ik. Before liberation, he was a servant for a landlord. He had no house of his own, of course. However, things are quite different now. He and his family live in a cosy house provided with all sorts of furniture. He and his wife finished the working people's middle school attached to our co-op farm. Last year alone, he received 3 tons of grain and 800 won in cash.

His two sons are college graduates, and the other three children are in college, higher technical school, and middle school respectively. Last year Ri Soo Ik spent a pleasant vacation at a rest-home at the expense of the state.

His case is no exception, however. All co-op farmers have no worries about food, clothing, and housing.

Our locality produced 60 college graduates, and 28 per cent of the population are studying in schools at all levels free of charge. (Our village has a middle school and an agricultural school.)

Besides, there are two clubs where films are screened twice or thrice a week for the co-op farmers. Then **they receive free medical treatment at two clinics built in our village. Nearly 500 babies and children are growing happily at 26 day nurseries and kindergartens staffed with some 70 nurses and teachers.**

Premier Kim Il Sung's "Thesis on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" has opened a bright prospect for our co-op farm. The Thesis expounded the basic principles in the solution of the agrarian question under socialism and the fundamental task of and ways for rural construction and set forth the imminent measures for the acceleration of their realization.

The Thesis pointed out that **agricultural tax-in-kind would be completely abolished in three year's time (1964-1966) and that all rural capital construction and housing projects be financed by the state.** These measures are being successfully translated into practice.

It is clear that **such measures will lighten the burden of the co-op farms, strengthen their economic foundation, increase their incomes, boost agricultural production, and thereby rapidly improve the peasants' life.** Now it has become unnecessary for the co-op farm to set aside a big amount of fund for these purposes. The co-op farm can allocate more funds for farming and distribution.

Greatly inspired by the state assistance, our co-op farmers are striving all the more energetically to further boost agricultural production, satisfy the demands of our national economy, and build their village into a yet rich and cultural one.

YEMEN ON THE MARCH

SEPTEMBER 27 this year will mark the third anniversary of the victory of the Yemeni people's revolution, the new page in their history.

Yemen has been known as the "Arabian paradise" for her beautiful mountains and rivers and abundant resources.

The people of this country waged a protracted, stubborn struggle against the foreign invaders and the despotic rule of the absolute monarchy. And three years ago the Yemeni people under the leadership of President Abdullah Al Sallal overthrew the monarchy and formed the Arab Republic of Yemen. This was a great victory for the people of Yemen.

Greeting the Yemeni National Holiday, the Korean people warmly congratulate the Yemeni people on their great achievements as well as the successes they have achieved after the victory of their revolution.

Yemen has been waging a struggle for liquidating aftermaths left by the protracted colonial rule and feudal absolute monarchy and it has made great progress in the fields of economy, education, culture, and public health.

The victory of revolution and advance of Yemen constitute a heavy blow to the U.S. and British imperialists, who are trying to chain again the Yemeni people to colonialism and to the reactionaries at home and abroad, who, hand in glove with the thrown-out king, are dreaming the restoration of monarchy.

The reactionaries backed by the U.S. and British imperialists refuse to face the reality. They manipulated a rebellion, and the British colonialist troops concentrated in South Yemen commit armed aggression—they violate the air space of Yemen, and bomb the residential districts, and attack border cities. **But the Yemeni people, repulsing every evil design of the enemy, are successfully building an independent economy and making social progress.**

At the same time they are waging a vigorous struggle for liberation of South Yemen, the territory of the Arab Republic of Yemen, from British occupation.

Under U.S. manipulation and aid, the British imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces in their attempt to subdue the South Yemeni people who are fighting the aggression of the British imperialists. The British are bombing even peaceful villages for "retaliation" for the partisan activities. But the armed units which started in Mt. Latpan are getting stronger day by day and keep dealing blows to the enemy.

All this shows that nothing can stop the revolutionary march of the Yemeni people towards freedom and liberation.

The Korean people, who are struggling to make the U.S. occupation army go from the southern part of Korea and reunite the country, support and encourage the struggle of the Yemeni people who are fighting to crush the imperialists' aggression and liberate South Yemen.

Though a long distance separates Korea from Yemen, the two countries are closely linked on the common front against imperialism and colonialism.

In particular, **solidarity between Korea and Yemen has developed greatly since diplomatic relations were established. And there is little doubt that cultural relations formed between the two countries and visits of friendly missions are contributing to further consolidating friendship of the peoples of the two countries.**

The Yemeni people have actively supported the struggle of the Korean people who are working for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the country.

The Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the struggle of the Yemeni people who are marching ahead under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

On the occasion of the National Holiday of the Yemeni people, the Korean people wholeheartedly wish them fresh successes in their struggle for prosperity and development of the country and for the liberation of South Yemen.

YOUTH AND CHILDREN EDUCATION IN KOREA

FUAD HASSAN

Deputy Leader of the Indonesian Pramuka Movement Delegation

AS a member of the Indonesian Pramuka Movement delegation I came to Korea and saw and learned much.

The visit of our delegation to Korea will make a great contribution to the development of our Pramuka Movement.

During our stay in Korea we visited many educational institutions including the children's palaces in Pyongyang and Kaesong and we were greatly impressed by the special solicitude of the state for the children.

Particularly, in Korea great attention is being directed to the allround development of the younger generation.

Premier Kim Il Sung instructed that everything the best should go to the children, and nothing is too good for the younger generation.

Our visits to several places in Korea convinced us that, truly as his words taught, the best is dedicated to the growing generation.

When we toured cities and rural villages we could tell easily which were the school buildings among many buildings without being told by our Korean comrades.

Whenever we came to a big building with a plenty of athletic facilities and a broad playground, we were sure it was a school.

It happened when our delegation was in Aiwon, a rural village, some 80 km west of Pyongyang.

The village was located in the mountain area, and even our car had some difficulty in reaching there. Yet, we could find a tall school building, a swimming pool, a library, and a clinic in the village.

In every school we visited we were deeply impressed by the devoted efforts of the teachers to make their school a better one in every way.

In Hamheung, an industrial city, we saw "a small factory" at a middle school. The "factory" had only a floor space of 30 square metres, but there we could see the whole process of the vinalon making. The students were producing vinalon. (Of course, it was not a large-scale production.) And the "factory" made it possible for the students to learn how vinalon is made.

There was also a "small fertilizer factory", the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory in miniature. From these "factories" the students get a good understanding of large factories in their city.

Many examples testify to the effectiveness of the educational system of this country that combines theory with practice. Korea has scored the greatest success in combining practical life with education. And we could see everywhere how students are trained to possess overall education and specialization.

In this country **already in 1956, only a few years after the harsh war, the compulsory primary school education was effected, then in 1958 the universal compulsory middle school education. Korea is the first country in Asia that has enforced such compulsory educational systems.**

And we must add that we educators were greatly impressed by this.

At schools all the children not only study but also take an active part in the Young Pioneers work. When the school is over, everyone is in one circle or another to develop his or her creative talent.

The Indonesian guests in the garden of the Pyongyang Children's Palace

Therefore, the young have a cultural life in an organized way and have no time to idle away.

Another thing I would like to mention in particular is the fact that great attention is being paid to developing artistic inclinations and cultural tastes of the students and children. And the educational programme for this is being carried out from kindergarten up to institutes of higher learning.

Children play well on the traditional national and western instruments. They dance well and sing well.

How wonderful it would be if a Korean Young Pioneers chorus visit Indonesia and sing for the Indonesian children!

The Indonesian Pramuka delegation hopes that the existing fraternal relations between our two countries and between the Indonesian Pramuka and the Korean Young Pioneers in particular will be further strengthened.

Father and His Sons

"I'm afraid this is the end. It would have been wonderful if we could send Eun Ha to a medical school—but, how could we? We're so poor!"

Eun Ha mentioned above is referring to Kim Eun Ha, now director of the consultation bureau of the Academy of Medical Science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Dr. Kim Eun Ha still remembers the words spoken by his dying father years ago. On his death-bed father told mother who was helplessly crying with her arms over the three boys.

The family was very poor, the father was a farmer in a remote village in Pyunggang County, Kangwon Province, in the central part of Korea.

The Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea brutally exploited the Korean people and plundered the wealth of Korea. And the evil hands of the Japanese and landlords would not leave alone even those poor people in the mountainous area who worked diligently to open a few plots by burning the hillside.

Hunger, malnutrition and, on top of it, extreme pains felled people. Various diseases struck them. When they were sick, they could not have a doze of medicine because they could not simply afford it.

Whenever his father saw people dying, he felt a great urge to learn medicine and help the poor. But such kind and beautiful dreams could not go far in society where money meant all.

Then he himself got sick. Now the pillar of the family was sick in bed. There was no money for the sick and the family was helpless.

Thus, his father's ideal to lighten the pain of the people evaporated, and in the end he was dead. But, before he breathed his last he expressed once again what he had dreamed and hoped deep in his heart. Maybe he wanted his sons to hear it, and perhaps they—at least one of them—become a doctor somehow!

Eun Ha was then only 14 years old. Taking the place of his father, he followed the plough.

With his mother he tenanted a plot of land which was called the "red ridge," because it was so sterile. Even grass would not grow in the field. Work they did, day in and day out. But nothing came to them except hunger and humiliation.

However, at long last, a new world came to them — Korea was liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism. This was August 1945.

The liberated people set up their government, and it gave them a new life. Now the path to learning was open before everybody.

In the following spring the land reform was carried out throughout the country. Eun Ha's family too got land. For the first time they had land under their own name.

On the night when they got land, the mother, with the land certificate in her hand, reminded the children of their father's bitter word.

The mother thought that she would work hard and make her three sons medical doctors.

Mother and sons really worked hard, and the year was a good one. And everything they raised was theirs. Naturally, their life began to turn for the better.

Then the people's government set up schools in every nook and corner of the country. Now it was everybody's choice to go to school. Then Eun Ha, the eldest son, took medical course in accordance with his father's will. He entered a medical school in Wonsan which was not far from his home. Under the new educational system all students were exempted from tuition fee and students of specialized schools and upwards were given even scholarships. He graduated from the medical school, then went to further his study at Hamheung Medical Institute.

He was the first college student in his village.

After graduation, he worked in a hospital for a while before he entered the graduate school of Pyongyang Medical Institute. Later he earned a degree of master of medicine.

Now he is guiding the research programme of the country's medical science in the Academy of Medical Science. Meanwhile, he is writing a thesis for a doctor's degree.

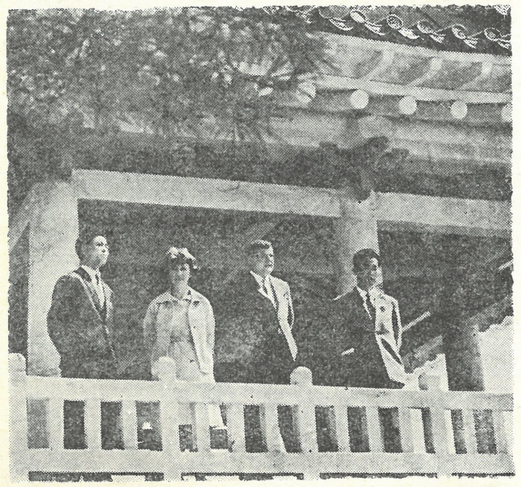
"If your father would be here today, I am sure, he did not have to die. He would have been cured..." His mother thus speaks whenever she is with Eun Ha. She is absolutely right in so believing for her husband's sickness was nothing extraordinary. Today's advanced medicine would have cured.

Following her husband's wish she was going to send all three boys to medical school, but gradually she began to see that she did not have to.

First of all, sufficient medical facilities are built; there are a great number of doctors and nurses. Then people receive free medical treatment. Everyone lives to a great age. So, she said to herself, there is no need for all three boys to take up medicine together. The second and third boys can study whatever they like best.

Her second son, Don Ha, a graduate of an engineering college, is an engineer, and her third son, Geun Ha, is studying at the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute.

The mother is very happy to see her two sons taking different subjects. And she is very glad to think her two daughters-in-law are doctors.



Mr. and Mrs. James Frederick Hill visit Mangyungdai, the native place of Premier Kim Il Sung

May Your Splendid Work Continue!

JAMES FREDERICK HILL

Australian Lawyer

PRIOR to coming to your country my wife and I had the opportunity of discussing it briefly with another Australian, Dr. Sandy, who visited you in October last year.

In addition we had the opportunity of seeing a very brief film which Dr. Sandy had made of part of your National Day celebrations.

He had, of course, mentioned that your cities had been reduced to rubble as a result of the bombing by the United States Air Force.

He also told us that your country had been rebuilt in the short period of 10 years.

These were statements which we accepted without thought on consideration.

To those who have not seen total destruction it is difficult to realise what it means or what is involved in the task of reconstruction.

It is only after seeing what has actually occurred that a real appreciation of the magnitude of the task is obtained.

The English language cannot do justice to your achievements.

One can use endless adjectives such as awesome, beautiful, magnificent and so on, but they become meaningless and merely repetitious.

Yet, how else can your capital city and other cities be described—for they are truly magnificent.

From the film which we saw of the devastation after the war the task of reconstruction defies description.

Where does one start in such a job?

That you had a leader such as your Premier Kim Il Sung was indeed fortunate. With his wide knowledge and the strength and determination of your people the work proceeded apace.

The results of this work are now apparent. They are there for all to see.

Your people have been housed. Your factories have been rebuilt and extended. Your farms are now obviously highly and successfully organized.

It is perhaps true to say that much still has to be done. But then it is clear from the construction work still proceeding that **the outstanding tasks are already being tackled with the same determination which must have existed when your reconstruction work first commenced.**

It is frequently said that the standard of any society can best be judged by the way any such society cares for its children.

Your kindergartens and nurseries, your concentration on education not only of your children, but of your workers, and perhaps above all your Children's Palace show the great care and regard you have for the young and their education.

In these respects **your society proves only too clearly its superiority over capitalist society.**

So too the provision of free medical treatment, free schooling and so on further the successes of your socialist society.

With your spirit of Chullima, your work of reconstruction, rebuilding and extending will no doubt soon be completed.

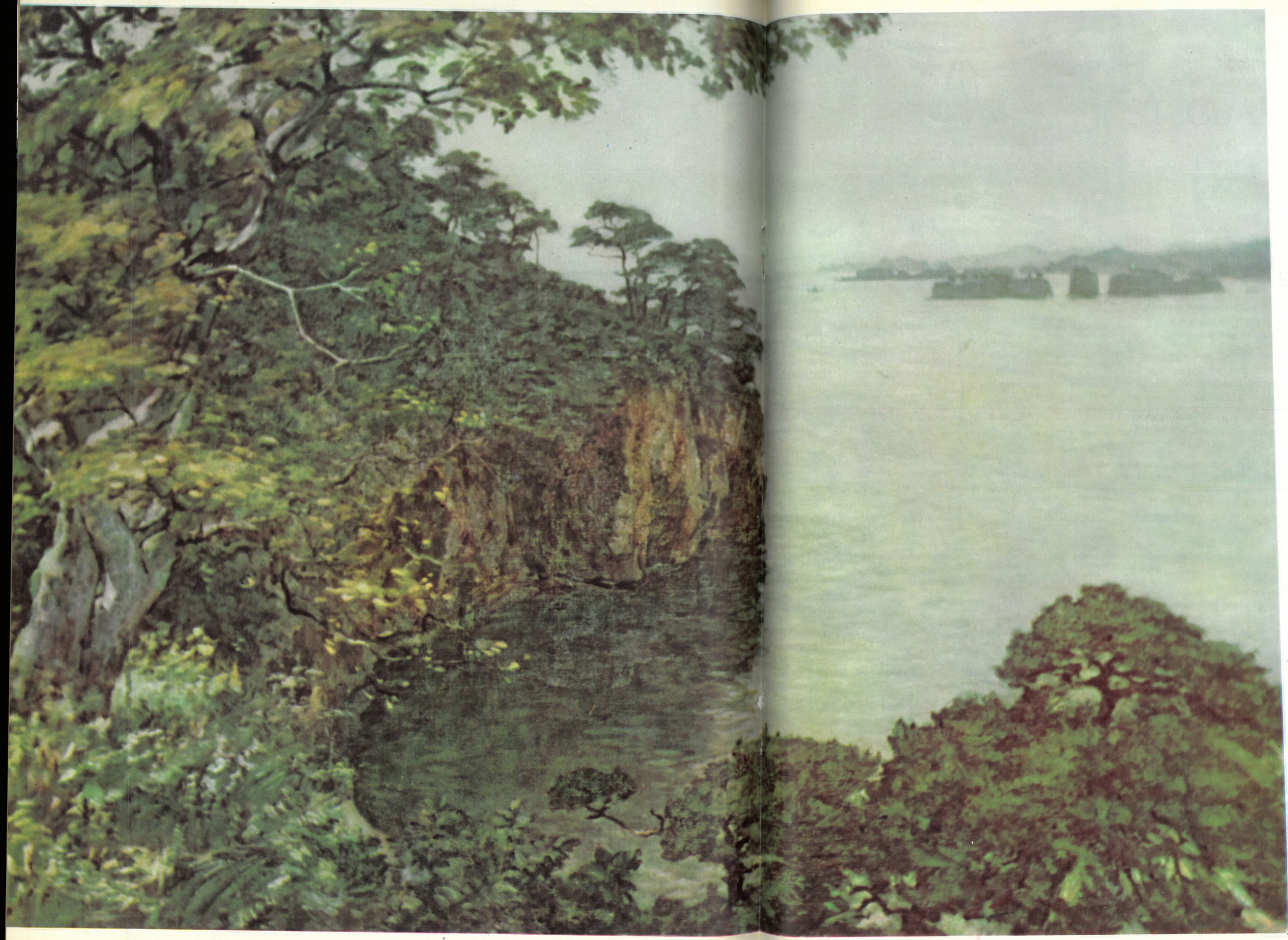
You can look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

Your country is a shining example to those who have not yet achieved national liberation.

It must certainly be an inspiration to those who are actively engaged in the struggle against the imperialist forces.

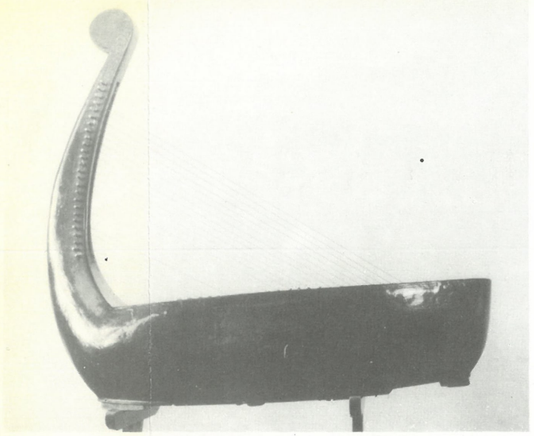
May your splendid work continue!

A scene from dance "Fairies", a gold medal winner at the Seventh World Youth and Students Festival



Oil painting:
"A view of Hongwon"
(Hongwon is a small township on the east coast.)

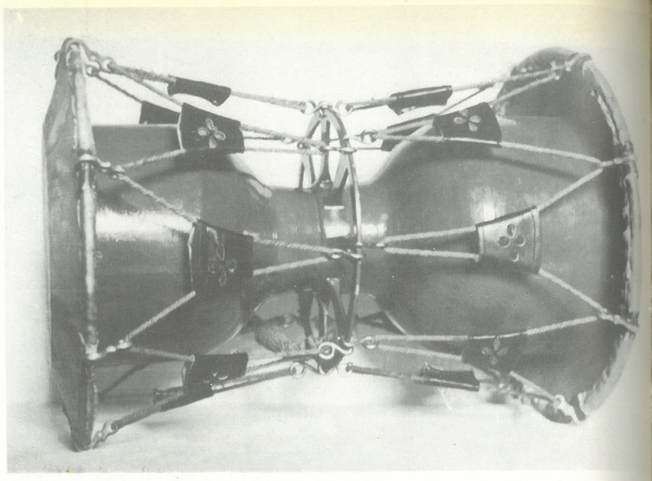
by Jung Kwan Chul
1964



wagonghoo (a stringed instrument)

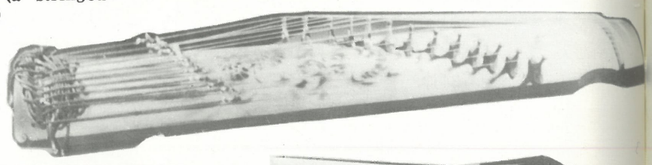
KOREAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Musical instruments of Korea have a long history. According to records, musical instruments were used as early as the Kojosun (old Korea) period (B.C. 5th-4th century). During the Three Kingdoms (Kogooryu, Silla, Paikche) period (around the Ist century) the list of Korea's musical instruments increased markedly, the number was some 40 in the Silla period (7th century). Through its long history Korea consistently improved and developed its musical instruments. Today more than 70 kinds of national musical instruments are used.

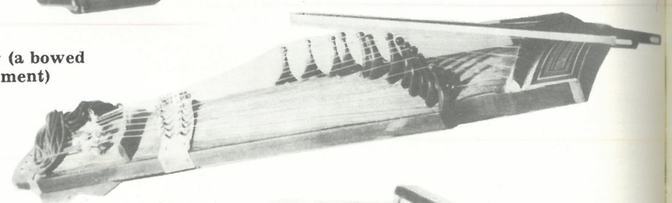


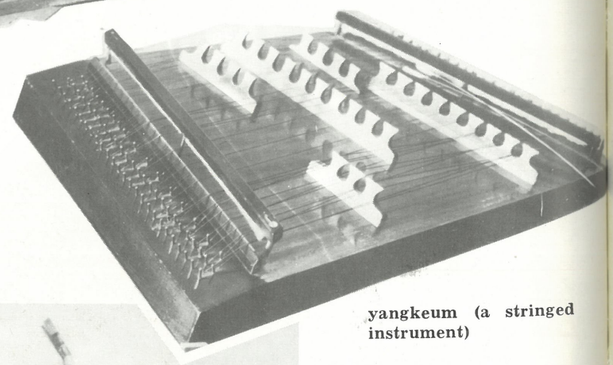
janggo (drum)

kayakeum (a stringed instrument)

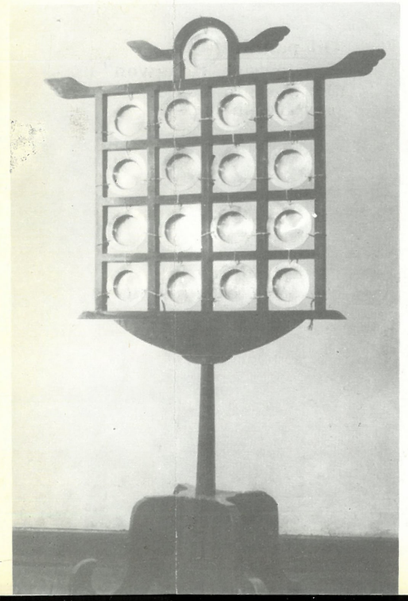


ajaing (a bowed instrument)

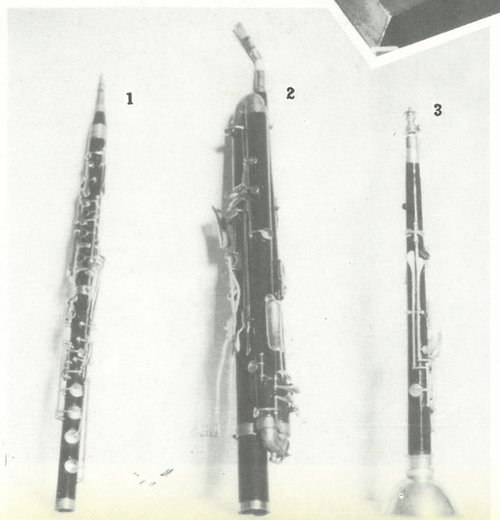




yangkeum (a stringed instrument)



woonra (a percussion instrument)



Some wind instruments:

1. taipiri
2. samkwan piri
3. sainap

A SHORT STORY

SIGNALMAN FIRST CLASS (II)

PAK OONG GUL

Another half an hour passed. But the First Company was silent. To the loud cry of "Rakdong, Rakdong," there were responses now and then, but all wrong parties.

One evil thought after another about the man who had gone out occurred to Nam Kil while he sat there—of course, there was no definite reason for him to fear for the man. But it is a war, he thought. There is no telling what is going to happen to one and when.

He was very much tempted to put down the receiver and go out. But every time he was held back by the thought that there might be a signal coming in. He sat there, his whole body was attention itself, as if he were waiting for a fainted comrade to come to. Minutes went by.

Now, no longer could he keep still. He said.

"Platoon leader, please let me go!"

The platoon leader who had been sitting by him with a receiver on kept on looking at Nam Kil a while. He seemed he was making up his mind. Presently, looking in Nam Kil's eyes, the platoon leader told him he could go, and gave his receiver to Nam Kil. Feeling many eyes seeing him off, Nam Kil came out of the trench.

You could feel the winter was around the corner. In the powder-smoke filled valley the wind raved through the trees flying leaves.

Soon Nam Kil found the line and began to follow it. Before long, he saw a fresh shell crater and severed cables, which he promptly fixed.

He kept moving on along the line, sometimes buried under a pile of burning branches, then hidden deep underground. At some places the lines coiled tree trunks.

To check if the line was intact he kept picking it up and pulled. Sometimes he gave a good shake to it, too. Only after making sure that the line was alright he moved on.

Bombs and shells kept bursting all around. He was constantly showered with dirt and pebbles.

For some time, when there were shell explosions he lay flat on the ground, but not any more. They were flying in all directions and he could not be sure if a direct hit would avoid him. Only he had to be quick about checking in what directions the shells were flying.

By now he reached the waist of the hill. Again he gave pull at the line to check. About a metre it came in, but it retracked when he released it. Feeling odd, he pulled it once again. But, sure enough, it went back. He checked further if the line was entangled in bushes. No, it wasn't. Wondering what caused it, he followed the line. At one spot, the line disappeared under a pile of dirt, evidently caused by shell blasts. Soon he noticed the whole pile was moving, and there were hands and a head of a person. Nam Kil knew right away who it was—the man who came out for the line repair.

The man did not try to shake off the dirt and get up, but pulled in the line with his hand. Nam Kil removed the dirt and helped him sit up. Taking a deep breath—his face was dirt smeared—he spoke in a very feeble voice.

"Here is the tool and spare wires. Don't worry about me but go ahead and fix the line."

The man closed his eyes again. Nam Kil giving another shake to the man shouted, calling his name. But the man was silent as ever, and his body, Nam Kil felt, was getting heavier. Eventually he laid the body on the ground, and very carefully uncoiled the lines from the man's hands. He felt little sad. Only he sensed his heart "boiling," wanting a place to let it out. Now he felt nothing about the falling shells at all. He went on following the line. Shells kept bursting.

Soon he was on the descent.

He had fixed a dozen or so breaks. By then, all the spare wires he had with him were gone. As a matter of fact, he had to dig for bits to connect the severed parts. About half down the ridge, he found company headquarters behind a big rock.

Outside the trench you could hear the First Company commander's voice calling "Daidonggan, Daidonggan!"

For a second Nam Kil thought the line was open. With his heart pounding he stepped hurriedly in the trench. The commander was still calling "Daidonggang." But, as he noticed Nam Kil's presence, the officer poured out:

"Look, it's broken again. It was alright a minute ago, but it's gone again before I could say anything. What are we supposed to do? The enemy seem to try to come up again. And we have no hand-grenades, no ammunition. We must contact with headquarters fast. See, if you can fix the line. Just a few words will do the trick."

"Well, keep the receiver on, company commander. I will fix them in no time."

With these words, Nam Kil came outside again. The pleading words of the company commander put him at unrest and he could not stay in the trench.

Now he began to climb up the ridge again. As if they were waiting for him the enemy's heavy machine guns were turned on him. Bullets popped in his foot-steps sending up dirt. Then the guns hit the bush to drop the leaves as if a pair of scissors were working on it. Nam Kil felt some shots were swishing by his ears. But he kept on his regular steps.

Near the top he pulled the wire to see if it was all right. It came in. Now he knew there was a break. Maybe about 30 metres ahead. When he located the spot he rushed. He thought a few more steps would give him a shelter, as he was not far from the edge. But suddenly there was a deafening explosion and he was flown into the mid-air. He thought he was seeing stars. He knew the shell made him do another "aerial stunt."

He tried to stand up, but could not. His left-side chest was so heavy—as if a big rock were fastened to it. Unbuttoning his coat, he touched his chest wondering what had happened. There was something warm oozing out! "The bastards!" he murmured. From one of his pockets he took out the bandage and gapped the opening, before looking around as if he had expected to find someone who would help him dressed. All he could see was big craters made by shells and the telephone wires. Now and then he could have a glimpse of the blue sky through the thick smoke.

He told himself: Be fast and fix the wires. He found one end of the line. The other end was some ten meters away from where he was sitting. He wanted to stand on his feet, but the pain in his chest was so severe. With one hand on the wound, he almost crawled to the spot. He pulled in the line. It stretched tight. So, he said to himself, the line to the battalion is alright.

Now, holding that end, he came back to his original position.

He set down to work. He felt his waist for the tool. But it was not there, it must have fallen off while he was in the mid-air. He looked around, but no place was it to be found. In the end, he brought the cable to his mouth to stripe it with his teeth. He bit into the line. It gave him an electric shock, and he knew what it meant. The wire was alive.

Nam Kil thought: The battalion must be seeking the company, while the company commander with the receiver over his ears listening attentively. But they cannot converse because there is one missing link, only one. If they are linked, the line will be open. Now Nam Kil was anxious more than ever. He bit off the insulation of the cable to the company. Then he tried to connect the two ends, but he needed a piece of wire about one metre long. As a habit his hand reached the waist for the extra wire, but there was none. Perhaps some broken parts could be around, but there was none. He wanted to dig for them—who knows there could be one or two pieces? But he was too weak.

He touched the open wire with one hand and felt the current. His wound pained more. The muscles on the arm convulsed. Suddenly he remembered seeing once the arm-muscle convulsions from electric shocks! That's right, that was mother's. Suppose, he told himself, I let the electricity current run through me, then, perhaps the telephone message will go through. I will give everything—even my life—to the cause of war victory. And he felt good as he thought in this way. He thought his heart was serene like the blue sky that he had seen a few moments ago.

Once he and his mother had withstood the enemy's shock treatment. Now certainly he can stay, he assured himself, the electric shock that he would feel from the telephone wires. Then the message for crushing the enemy would go through. Even if the shock kills me, I should do it.

The pain in the chest became worse and he felt his energy sapping. Perhaps the end was not too far off, he thought. But he was not sad, nor fearful. Only he was concerned. What would happen if he was dead before he made the current go through him?

Mustering all his strength he picked up the two ends with his hands and coiled on a finger of either hand.

As expected the current was passing through and his arm muscles convulsed. To make sure, he connected the receiver to the one end of the line to check if the message was coming through.

The pain became unbearable—he felt a knife cutting out part of him. He laid himself in the shell crater, while all his nerves were on the receiver. There was a faint signal of dialing. The wound was burning, but he bit his lip. He could feel the current running through his body becoming weaker.

There was heard a voice: "Rakdonggang! Rakdonggang!" It was the platoon leader's. One minute it was off, then on again. Must be the connection was not too good. Nam Kil grapped the wires with all his strength. He gathered the other end did not hear the signal, as the company side was dialing. It was an ordeal for Nam Kil but he tried to endure it all. The receiver rang so much that his ears were deafening. Yet Nam Kil was sure—that was the only place broken in the line, he was connecting the line, and the message would go through. Suddenly, he felt the current becoming weaker. There was heard: "Daidonggang!" "Daidonggang!" But the battalion was silent. Now Nam Kil did not know what to do. Of course, he could relay the message since he had the receiver on. But his both hands were holding the lines and there was no way of bringing down the receiver to his mouth. If one hand goes to the receiver, the message would be cut off!.

The party was still calling "Daidonggang, Daidonggang!" Perhaps, Nam Kil thought, he could bring the receiver to his mouth without using the hands. He rubbed his face to the shoulder hoping the receiver would fall off, but it was so firmly fixed on his head. He just called out "Daidonggang, Dandonggang," too, as the company commander was doing. Then there was another voice—"Rakdonggang, Rakdonggang!" And he could discern distinctly it was the platoon leader's. Now Nam Kil was all ears.

"Rakdonggang?"
"Right!"
"Sure?"

The voices sounded very excited. Evidently, now a different person took over the phone on one end. It was the battalion commander.

"Hello, is this Rakdonggang?"

"Right! Is that you Battalion Commander?"

Now Nam Kil was sure the line had been "restored" completely. At the same time, he sensed he was getting weaker, yet he held tightly the lines lest he should interrupt the conversation. The company commander spoke:

"Hurry with bombardment. Range is the same. 100 metres to the left from the previous position. The enemy are moving to that point. They are to climb up from there."

"What is the enemy's strength?"

"About a battalion. Now we've only three handgrenades."

"We'll send them over right away."

Now, Nam Kil was so overwhelmed—he knew that an important message had gone through him—he was almost in tears. He felt no more pain. Only he wished he had been with some one so that he could express his joy.

The conversation lasted a few more minutes before both hung up.

The sense that the conversation was over made Nam Kil's mind relaxed. Of course, he was overjoyed—there were even faint smiles on his lips. He could see countless stars in the sky. But now the thing looked like a big bamboo field. Then there appeared his mother's face.

He came to when the platoon leader helped him up. It was a medic who found him lying there, who dressed him. But the medic knew how serious Nam Kil's wound was. By this time he had lost much blood. It seemed they were helpless.

Nam Kil eventually opened his eyes to notice the platoon leader and comrades. In a weak voice Nam Kil said:

"Platoon leader! Ri Nam Kil, Signalman First Class, has finished with all the repairs in the line!"

"Good job! But, now, be steady. We're going to take you to the field hospital."

The platoon leader was almost in tears. But Nam Kil shook his head. He was saying. "I know!"

On the ridge, freed from the enemy's onslaught, not a single shell fell. The blue sky was calm and serene,

— The end —

LANGUAGE Class

당신은 체육을 좋아 하십니까?
dangsineun cheyookeul joha hasimnika
You sports do (you) like

Do you like sports?

네. 나는 체육을 대단히 좋아합니다.
ne. naneun cheyookeul daidanhi johahamnida.
Yes, I sports very like

특 히 롱구를 좋아합니다.
teuk hi ronggooreul johahamnida.
Especially basketball like

Yes, I am very fond of sports, especially the basketball.

나도 롱구를 좋아 합니다.
nado ronggooreul joha hamnida.
I too basketball like

그러나 나는 축구를 더 좋아합니다.
geuruna naneun chookgooreul du johahamnida.
But I football more like

I like the basketball, too. But I like the football better.

나는 어릴때부터 뿔을 찼습니다.
naneun uriltaibootu poleul chasseumnida.
I childhood from ball kicked

I played the football from my childhood.

지금은 우리 공장 축구 선수가
jigeumeun woori kongjang chookgoo sunsooga
now our factory football champion
되였습니다.
doiyusseumnida.
became

Now, I am on the factory football team.

오늘 모란봉 경기장에서 축구
oneul moranbong gyunggijangesu chookgoo
today Moranbong Stadium at football
시합이 있습니다.
sihabi isseumnida.
match is

구경 가시지 않겠습니까?
googyung gasiji ankesseumnika?
seeing going not do?

Today, there will be a football match at the Moranbong Stadium. Won't you go to watch it?

가겠습니다. 나는 이미 표를
gagesseumnida. naneun imi pyoreul
(I) will go I already ticket
사놓았습니다.
sanoasseumnida.
have bought

I will go. I have already bought a ticket.

그렇습니까? 그럼 같이 갑시다.
geurusseumnika? geurum gati gabsida.
Is that so? then together let us go

Really! Then let us go together.

빨리 떠납시다. 시간이 얼마
palri tunabsida. sigani ulma
hurry let us start time not much
않았습니다.
anasseumnida.
doesn't remain

Let's hurry now. We don't have much time.

벌써 경기가 시작 되였습니다.
bulsu gyunggiga sijak doiyusseumnida.
Already match has begun
어서 들어갑시다.
usu deulugabsida.
quickly let's go in

The match already started. Let us go in fast.

시합은 어떻게 되였습니까? 어느 팀이
sihabeun utuke doiyusseumnika? uneu timi
match how became? which team
이겼습니까?
igyusseumnika?
won?

How is the match going on? Which team won the game?

시합은 승부 없이 끝났습니다.
sihabeun seungboo ubsi keutnasseumnida.
match win and lose without ended

The match ended in a draw.

참으로 재미 있는 경기 였습니다.
chameuro jaimi itneun gyunggi yusseumnida.
Indeed, interesting game was

The game was very interesting.

New Words

즐겁다
jeulgubda — be delightful
즐기다
jeulgida — to take pleasure in
좋다
jota — be good
좋아하다
joahada — to like, be fond of
배구
baigoo — volleyball
승부
seungboo — victory and defeat
승리
seungri — victory, triumph
승리하다
seungrihada — to win
지다
jida — to lose, be defeated, be beaten
재미
jaimi — interest
재미있다
jaimiitda — be interesting
재미없다
jaimiubda — be not interesting

GENERAL Eulji Moonduk

General Eulji Moonduk

Eulji Moonduk was a patriotic, famous general of Kogooryu (37 B.C.-A.D. 668), one of the kingdoms of ancient Korea.

He led several victorious battles against the foreign invaders.

He was born into a peasant family in Sukdasan (now Koochon, Jeungsan County, South Pyungan Province) during the reign of King Yungyang of the Kogooryu dynasty in the 6th century. From his early days he showed military genius and also studied history, philosophy, and verse-writing.

In Kogooryu it was an annual event to hold a national hunting competition, in which the country's military men took part. And the winners were given important positions in the government.

Eulji Moonduk was a top winner one year and was made a commander.

In 612 the Sui dynasty of China sent a large expeditionary army 3,000,000 strong to invade Kogooryu. It was said that the Sui army was so big it took forty days for embarking alone.

The court of Kogooryu appointed General Eulji Moonduk supreme commander to cope with the crisis.

Upon this, first of all, he set to organize a crack army of 300,000 and deployed them in Ansi, Ryodong and other major walls and posts.

It was in March that the Sui army which had started in January arrived at the northern bank of the Ryoha River. Fighting the invading troops that were crossing the pontoon bridge, the Kogooryu army switched the defence line to the Ryodong Walls west of the Ryoha.

For five months, the enemy fought desperately to take Ryodong, but, in the end, after heavy losses and exhausted, decided to by-pass the walls and march southward.

In the meantime the Sui navy that crossed the West Sea in an armada of over 300 ships waited and waited for its army's arrival. Provisions ran out, and the soldiers became demoralized. In the end, impatient of the army's arrival, Sui's admiral decided to begin action.

The Kogooryu troops withdrew to the Pyongyang Walls according to the tactics of General Eulji Moonduk.

The enemy admiral picked 40,000 strong to attack the Pyongyang Walls. Once they were in Pyongyang, the enemy soldiers began to ransack the city, and, anticipating this, General Eulji Moonduk ordered beautiful silks to be hung here and there in the Walls. Before long the General ordered all his forces to leave Pyongyang.

Now the enemy threw off arms to grab what they could lay their hands on. Suddenly, the Kogooryu army hit back. It is said only a few out of the 40,000 enemy soldiers got away in one piece.

Emperor Yang of Sui dispatched again a force of 305,000 men in his attempt to capture the Pyongyang Walls.

General Eulji Moonduk beforehand removed the residents from the northern outskirts of Pyongyang and ordered them to bury all the springs and wells and carry away with them fuel, food, fodder and even crops on the fields. Then on the battlefield the Kogooryu troops staged feigned defeats and kept falling back, luring the invading army deep into the country. When the invading troops reached 12 kilometres from Pyongyang, they learned of the crushing defeat their navy which they had counted on so much had suffered long ago. Now they were sure they fell into a trap set by General Eulji Moonduk.

Then hunger and cold hit them taking a heavy toll. It was very difficult for them to get even water. Demoralized, they chose to retreat.

Now the Kogooryu army began to hit the retreating invaders.

The fleeing Sui army reached the Salsoo River (now Chungchun) eventually. But they found no ships, nor the floating bridge. To make the matter worse, they were not in a position to build a pontoon bridge.

Suddenly drums and trumpets sounded. The Kogooryu soldiers opened a general offensive on the enemy, who found themselves between two fires. The battle ended in the enemy's annihilation.

This great victory, known as the Salsoo Victory, takes an important place in the history of Korea.

KOREA'S FOREIGN TRADE

RYOO SUNG EUI

Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade

IN recent years Korea's trade has achieved a wonderful development. **Our country maintains trade relations with many new emerging forces, not to speak of the countries of the socialist camp. It has been the government's policy to open trade and cultural relations with those states desirous of having amicable relations with our country.**

Today our country has trade relations with over 70 countries based on the principle of genuine equality and mutual benefit.

In 1963 its trade volume increased about 6 times compared with 1953.

Except for the socialist countries, Korea's export to the newborn countries and others swelled about 2 times in 1963 as against 1962, and some 20 times compared with 1956.

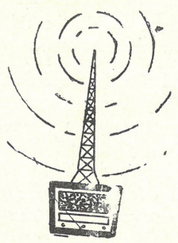
Reflecting the advancing country's industry, more processed goods are exported, whereas in the past raw materials were predominant. In 1956 the share of processed goods in the total export was 45 per cent, but the figure swelled to 84 per cent in 1963, while the share of raw materials reduced from 55 to 16 per cent. It means foreign countries bought more machines, equipment, metal products, and commodities from us. Lathes, grinders, milling machines, tractors, pumps and farm machines, lorries, wagons and other transport equipment, building machines, electric machines, mining machines, textile machines are some of the major export items. **Our country today exports complete sets of machines and equipment for a factory.**

The rapidly growing trade was accompanied by the expansion of marine transport. From long ago Korea has maintained regular service to the Baltic Sea. This year regular courses have been opened to Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Burma, and Japan. Then many foreign boats—British, French, West German, Greek, Norwegian, and others—are charted. It is expected that there will be regular Mediterranean service before long.

The outlook for Korea's foreign trade is very bright. In 1967, the last year of the current Seven-Year Plan, the volume of export will rise greatly. In the next two to three years the export volume of machine tools, farm machines, transport equipment, complete sets of machines and equipment for a factory, metres, and tools will rise to a new height. Then ferrous and non-ferrous goods, and non-metal ores such as magnesia clinker will be exported in greater volumes.

More daily necessaries will be sold, too—cotton, silk, rayon and synthetic fabrics (which will more than double), then chinaware, tobacco, apples, ginseng, dried fishes, sewing machines, refrigerators, bicycles, kitchen utencils, enamelware, handicraft works, etc.

In the meantime a wider range of goods will be imported from various countries of Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other areas of the globe. Our country will keep expanding trade relations with all these countries.



RADIO PYONGYANG's English Language Transmissions

	Korean time	GMT	kc/s	metres
Near and Middle East & Africa	03:00-04:00	18:00-19:00	7,580	39.5
	04:00-05:00	19:00-20:00	6,540	46.0
Latin America	12:00-13:00	03:00-04:00	14,520	20.6
			9,750	30.8
Southeast Asia	19:00-20:00	10:00-11:00	7,580	39.5
	20:00-21:00	11:00-12:00	9,750	30.8

The Korean commodity exhibition in Phnom Penh

BUSINESS LINES:

Textiles, knitted goods, underwear, shirts, footwear, plastic goods, stationery, cosmetics, handicraft works, hardware, electric appliances, sports outfits, musical instruments, toys, porcelain, plate glass, glassware, utencils, and others.

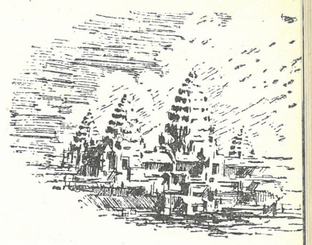
Korea Daily Necessaries Export & Import Corporation

Cable address: "ILYONG"

Pyongyang

ILYONG

At Phnom Penh



PAK SOO KWON

THIS spring I was in Phnom Penh for the Korean commodity exhibition.

Though Cambodia is far from Korea and her climate and customs differ from ours, we were deeply moved by friendship and amity the Cambodian people held towards our people. As a matter of fact, **the peoples of the two countries are comrades-in-arms fighting imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.**

The Korean commodity exhibition was held in the capital of Cambodia from March 22 to April 5. On display were more than 17,000 items — lathes and other machine tools, mercury rectifiers, transformers, lorries, tractors, tractor-drawn farm machines, pumps, motors, tools, metal goods, chemicals, textiles, embroideries, handicraft works, daily necessaries, ginseng and its products and foodstuffs. The exhibition was highly successful attracting a large crowd every day. Altogether 300,000 people from Phnom Penh and other areas visited the exhibition. On the opening day visitors numbered 35,000.

A writer of the *Phnom Penh Press* summarized the exhibition in the following words: **"There have been two great events for the Phnom Penh citizens. One was the Indochinese People's Conference which demonstrated unity and solidarity of the peoples in these areas to the world, and the other your exhibition."**

The Korean products on display left deep impressions on the minds of the Cambodian people, who spoke highly of the rapid development of Korea's industry. Especially they were attracted by machine tools of Korea.

All Cambodian papers devoted much space to the Korean exhibition and lauded Korea's rapid socialist construction.

April 1 was the day of most significance. **In the exhibition compound a ceremony was held to convey Premier Kim Il Sung's gifts to Prince Sihanouk. Having looked around the exhibition, Prince Sihanouk, accompanied by President Ung Hong Sath of the National Assembly, President Norodom Montana of the Royal Council, Prime Minister Norodom Kantol and other high-ranking officials, expressed his admiration for the successes the Korean people registered.** He presented a silver cup to the exhibition and posed for a picture with the staff of the exhibition. Then Prince Sihanouk decorated Ryoo Sung Eui, head of the Korean exhibition and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and other members with Cambodian orders and medals.

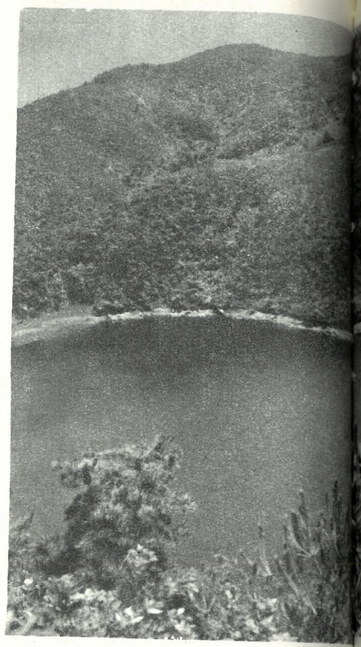
Though our stay in Cambodia was not a long one, I will always remember the warm brotherly feeling the industrious and good people of Cambodia showed to us.

Korean commodity exhibition attracts Phnom Penh citizens

TRAVELOGUE

The Pyungnam Irrigation Project

JANG PYO HYUP



The Yunpoong reservoir that waters the Yuldoosamchunri Plain

The Pyungnam Irrigation Project has made sterile soil fertile with the flows of the Daidong and Chungchun rivers. To have a close look at it, we first went to the Yunpoong Reservoir.

Lying about 80 km northeast of Pyongyang the reservoir draws water from the Daidong.

The Daidong River pours into this lake, and then it irrigates the vast Yuldoosamchunri Plain that covers some four counties in South Pyungan Province — Anjoo, Moonduk, Sookchun, and Pyungwon.

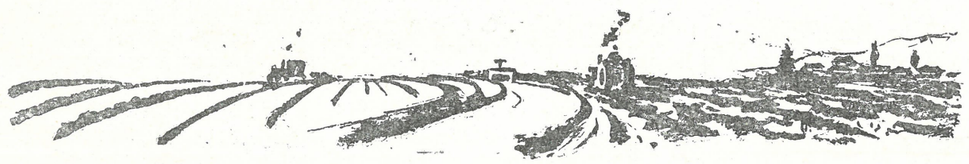
We climbed to an arbour from where we could command a view of the whole reservoir. A huge dam stood like a colossal fortress blocking the flow. This lake, as the people call it, is the "mother lake" of the Pyungnam Irrigation Project. And the scenery was a lovely one in the deepening verdure of summer.

In front of the arbour there was a map of the irrigation project showing its numerous channels like blood vessels and many structures.

According to the guide, **there are some 5,000 various structures and the total length of the channels reaches some 1,500 kilometres. The irrigation project is giving water to more than 50,000** *jungbo* **of land. Since the completion of the project, the per-unit area yield has tripled giving 150,000 tons more of grain.**

The first- and second-stage construction was carried out between 1954 and 1956 taking some 20 months to put some 30,000 *jungbo* of land under irrigation. It was only one year after the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953) ended that the project started, but despite the difficult postwar conditions construction was carried out in a nation-wide movement.

In building the project about 6,240,000 cubic metres of earth was removed and more than 8,000,000 man-days were used. Then 36 per cent of the total state fund for irrigation and river improvement projects in the three-year plan period (1954-1956) was used on this undertaking.



The Pyungnam Irrigation Project kept expanding thereafter and now it waters some 50,000 *jungbo*.

Concluding his explanation the guide added: "The Pyungnam Irrigation Project was, you might call it, a school of nature-remaking in our country. With experience accumulated here the country has built many large-scale irrigation projects later."

Pouring into the intake tower with a thunderous sound, the water from the Daidong River flows southwestwards to meet the flow from the Chungchun River at the Keumsung Pumping Station. Now the "stream" flows with a greater force.

We arrived at the Ryongo Co-operative Farm in Moonduk County, some 40 km away from the Yunpoong Reservoir. The village was a fair-sized one with over 800 peasant households and more than 1,100 *jungbo* of paddy fields.

Standing on a small hill in the village we could see an endless plain stretching with numerous water channels crisscrossed. In the fields co-op farmers were busy weeding. The rice fields were well watered, and young plants were shooting up.

Just think! All these fields, in days gone by, only added sufferings to the peasants as there had been no water. Farming was done without water! Therefore, people here had wished the day when they would be working in the well-irrigated paddy fields.

But their dream did not come true until the irrigation project gave water to their fields. It was in June 1956.

Kim Joon Bong has been a farmer for more than fifty years. We were told that he presented a bouquet to the flowing water when it began to rush into the fields in his village. He simply had to express his joy and gratitude. This was how all the peasants in the Yuldoosamchunri Plain felt that day.

After an overnight stop at the Ryongo Co-operative Farm we drove 24 km to the Changdong Co-operative Farm in Sookchun County, the central part of the Plain.

Cosy-looking two- and three-story farm houses in the village were most conspicuous. Many houses were being built and one could see several tower cranes.

Guided by a staff member of the construction office

we went around the village to see the completed flats before we saw a model of this villages at the office.

Soon this village will be built into a new one with some 500 households. The village would be divided into two regions—a productive region with factories and plants and a residential section. There will be water-works and a central heating system. Of course, the village will have parks and orchards.

From the construction site we walked along the bank of the canal that waters four co-operative farms —Changdong, Chilli, Gwangchun, and Sasan in the central part of the Yuldoosamchunri Plain.

From here the Daidong River was some 80 km away, yet the canals were brimming with water.

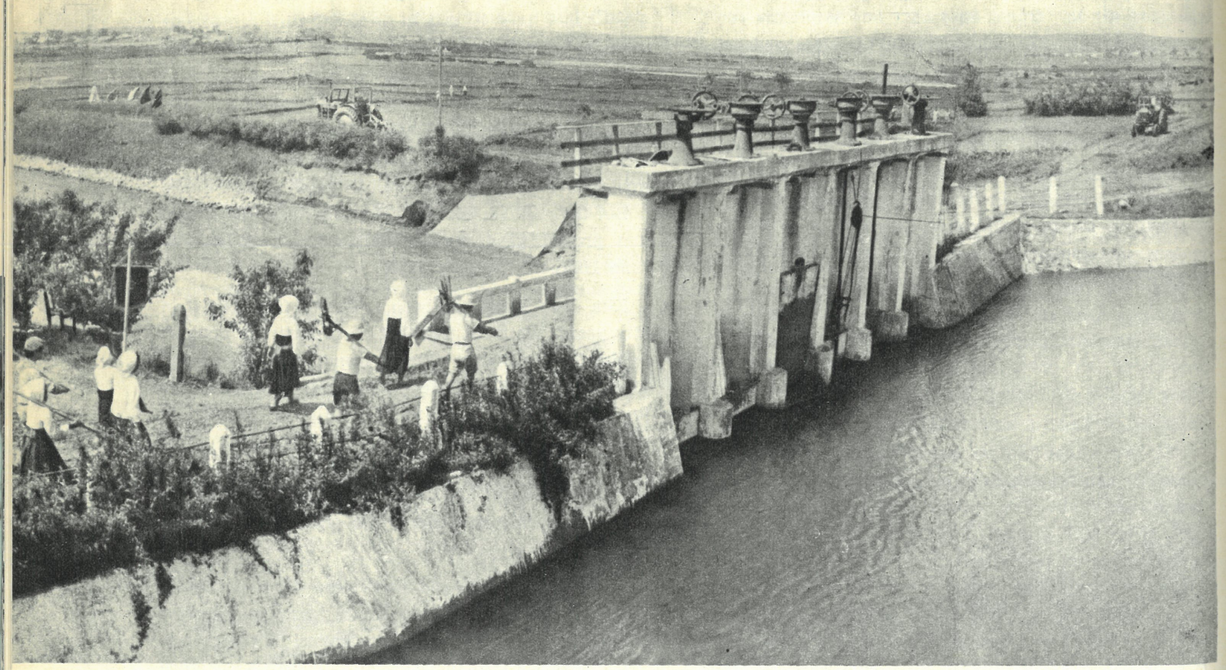
Admiring the countless fresh-water fishes swimming in ponds and paddy fields, we arrived at a sluice gate. Here we got acquainted with a man called Kim Sin Chul who had been a pumping station worker in this district for eight years. He said that the people no longer worry about water even if there is a long spell of drought in spring. He told us:

"In 1962 the grain output in our country doubled compared with 1944 before the liberation of the country. But in that year (1962) the amount of rainfall in the Pyongyang district in April and May was only 49.5 mm. (The average had been 109 mm.) Then, to make it worse, it rained for 3 months in summer, and typhoons came. Ordinarily, under the circumstances, it would be beyond imagination to get a big crop if we had not had such a well-equipped irrigation system.

"Take the four co-operative farms for example. The grain output of the four co-operative farms—Changdong, Gwangchun, Chilli, and Sasan—remarkably increased after the irrigation projects were completed. In 1964, the rice output here rose 4.1 times on an average and the per-unit area yield of other grains 2.8 times as against 1946. As for distribution, 5 tons of grain was shared out to every peasant household, i.e. more than one ton of grain for everyone in the district.

"Needless to say that such achievements were not attributable to irrigation alone. We must mention machines and fertilizers and agricultural chemicals

Many sluice gates are to be found along the water channels



that came to our village in greater volumes. In the four co-operative farms nearly two tractors are working in every 100 *jungbo* of land. Then a large number of farm machines are working. Now almost all the back-breaking work—ploughing, land levelling, transport, and others—is done by machines."

While listening to him, we thought once again of the wide network of irrigation canals built in the country.

On the heel of the Pyungnam Irrigation Project came many large-scale irrigation projects including Kiyang, Ujidon, and Amrokgang. Then medium- and small-scale irrigation projects were built in a nation-wide movement. Thus, today the whole country has been covered with a network of water channels, the total length of which will cover three-quarters of the equator. Gone forever is the day when agriculture was at the mercy of "heaven."

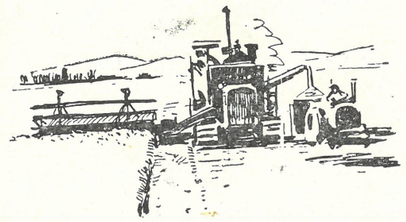
We drove to the Haiso Pumping Station in Sookchun County. On the way we noticed wheat, barley, vegetables, and fruit trees sprouting in the well-irrigated fields on the slopes. The water is lifted up to the highlands over 100 metres above the sea level through the 6-stage pumping station.

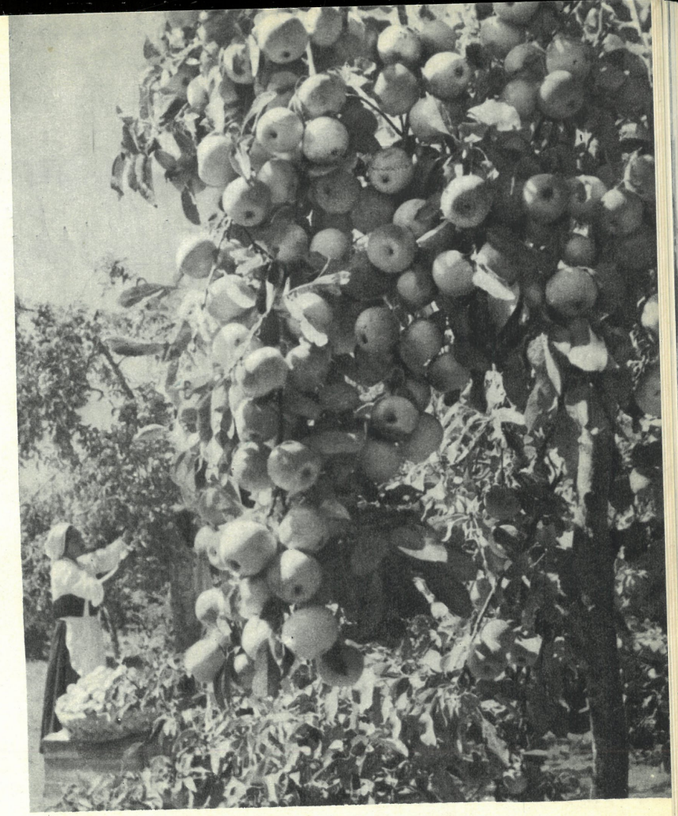
At the Haiso Pumping Station giant pumps were sending up water from main channel No. 4 into main channel No. 5 to water several thousand *jungbo* of paddy and dry fields in Pyungwon County.

What attracted our attention in Pyungwon County, the terminal district of the Pyungnam Irrigation Project, was the humming construction site where a lock-gate was going up. It will pocket the water flowing into the West Sea.

The director of the South Pyungan Province Irrigation Construction Office told us the following:

"Before long the Pyungnam Irrigation Project will water 65,000 *jungbo* and it will be linked with the Kiyang Irrigation Project to the south. Then in the near future the whole West coast will be covered with a dense network of irrigation canals with the completion of many large-scale irrigation projects including Amrokgang, Hwangjoo, and Ryesung."





Apples did very well this year

Co-operative farmers studying the growth of rice seedlings

I WAS IN MALI

JUN JONG RIM

"Until a few short years ago foreign aggressors walked all over us. It is only independence that has brought glory and happiness to the Malian people." Thus spoke a Malian friend whom we met in Bamako last year.

His words come back to me as we greet September 22, the National Holiday of the Malian people. That day in 1960 they put an end to French colonial rule which had last about 100 years, and won national independence.

I was in the party of President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly when he visited several countries in Africa last year. We spent a few days in the Republic of Mali, where we witnessed with great joy the achievements of the Malian people in their endeavours for building a new life.

In the capital, Bamako, and in other cities, Segou, Markala, and elsewhere, we saw the industrious and courageous Malian people striving, under the leadership of President Keita, to liquidate the evil aftermath of colonial rule and develop the country's economy and culture.

Particularly the Niger Company in the Segou district, the largest state-run farm in the Republic of Mali, impressed us deeply. There we could not help reviewing the past and present of the Malian people.

According to the Malian friends who accompanied us, more than 400 kilometres of fertile land stretches along the Niger River on the Malian side alone. The region was once known for crop-raising and stock-breeding. But when the French colonialists occupied the country, they took away everything.

Then, the French imperialists drove the Malian people to building irrigation projects to water their farms along the Niger.

Many irrigation facilities were completed at the cost of Malian lives. This notwithstanding, the Malian farmers were made to pay heavy taxes on land and high fees for irrigation. Then they had to dispose their agricultural produce at a price almost next to nothing.

Only the country's independence put an end to all this. The people began to build a new life wiping out the remnants of the century-old colonial rule.

Merry songs were heard over the river. The Malian people set down to reclaim wasteland, expand irrigation facilities, and build factories. Gradually output of rice, millet, maize and other crops began to rise every year.

Harvests of the two major industrial crops of Mali, peanut and cotton, rose notably and the head of domestic animals also increased.

"Look, what a giant irrigation work we have got here," a farm official who took us around said proudly, "before the country's independence it filled the colonialists' pockets, but today it all belongs to us."

While walking along the dyke we watched farmers working in the field merrily. There were tractors too.

To visit the nationalized Niger Company was enough for us to have a clear picture of the rapidly advancing agriculture of Mali and to sense the happiness of the farmers who are building a new life.

"Even two years ago there were more than 80 French technicians in our company. Then our Government boldly made them all go. Meanwhile, we Malians trained our cadres on our own. Now, everything is moving along fine and we get bigger crops every year."

This company succeeded in experimenting sugar-cane and wheat on Mali's soil.

Our friends told us proudly. Mali imported food in the past, but now the country turns out enough grain for the people. More than that. Grains, meat, vegetables, and fruits are exported. No wonder the Malian people are showing all their enthusiasm and vigor in turning their country into a strong and prosperous one.

The successes the Malian people have made in the building of a new country was a source of great joy to us, too.

The Malians we met were very glad that the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mali was being strengthened day by day.

They called Korea the country of their comrades-in-arms and regarded the Korean people as their closest friends.

During our stay in Bamako the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" always sounded in the streets and the national flags of our country and Mali were put up side by side everywhere.

The Malians turned out in their holiday best to welcome us enthusiastically. They shouted: "Long live Korea!"

I remember what the secretary-general of the Markala Section organization of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A. said at a welcome meeting for President Choi Yong Kun. He said: "The visit of the distinguished Korean guests to Mali is a manifestation of great, warm concern of the Korean brothers towards our people and a demonstration of solidarity of the peoples of Africa and Asia who are contributing to freedom and peace."

In my mind's eye I am still seeing women, young people, and children of Mali performing national dances in the streets to welcome us. To me, they were a vivid showing of the happiness of the people of Mali, who have become the masters of their land, and an expression of their friendly feelings towards the Korean people. It was, and is, our firm belief that such friendship will be further strengthened in the struggle for building up their countries with their own strength and against imperialism. No force on earth can break such friendship.

I would like to convey once again my sincere greetings to the Malian friends who are celebrating the 5th anniversary of the founding of their country.

Friendly Relations Between Korea and Mali

Since diplomatic relations were established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali on October 31, 1960, the friendly relations between the two countries have rapidly developed. The frequency of mutual visits is a clear testimony to it.

Some of the important ones are as follows.

★ **April 28—May 9, 1961**
A delegation of the National Union of Workers of Mali visited Korea.

★ **June 28—July 6, 1961**
A government delegation of the D.P.R.K. was in Mali.

★ **September 23—30, 1961**
A government delegation of the Republic of Mali came to Korea.

★ **February 22—March 8, 1962**
A trade delegation of the Government of the D.P.R.K. went to Mali.

★ **April 24—May 13, 1962**
A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea stayed in Mali.

★ **April 24—May 16, 1962**
A delegation of the National Union of Workers of Mali paid a visit to Korea.

★ **May 18—21, 1962**
A Malian women's delegation visited Korea.

★ **March 13—May 22, 1963**
A technicians' delegation of the D.P.R.K. paid a visit to Mali.

★ **May 7—June 6, 1963**
A cultural delegation of the Government of the Republic of Mali was in Korea.

★ **May 27—July 3, 1963**
A delegation of the National Union of Workers of Mali visited Korea.

★ **June 24—July 6, 1963**
A government delegation of the D.P.R.K. paid a visit to Mali.

★ **July 9—25, 1963**
A Malian journalists' delegation stayed in Korea.

★ **July 13—August 6, 1963**
A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea visited Mali.

★ **September 4—20, 1963**
A government delegation of the Republic of Mali paid a visit to Korea.

★ **September 25, 1963**
A technicians' delegation of the D.P.R.K. visited Mali.

★ **September 1—16, 1964**
An educational and cultural delegation of the Republic of Mali stayed in Korea.

★ **October 23--28, 1964**
President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali paid a visit to Korea.

★ **December 2—6, 1964**
Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., visited Mali.

An Underground Palace Unearthed

Korea boasts of many stalactite grottos including the famous Dongryong and Baikryung Grottos.

Sometime ago a new stalactite grotto was found in Kaichun County, South Pyungan Province.

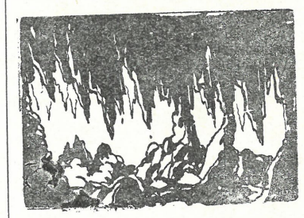
It is situated some 400 metres down the surface. The main cave is linked with a smaller one, ten metres in height. There are numberless "barbed" stalagmites. Beyond the forest of stalagmites there is a sharp ascent, at the foot of which two stalagmites stand. Then there is a giant pillar of stalactite facing them.

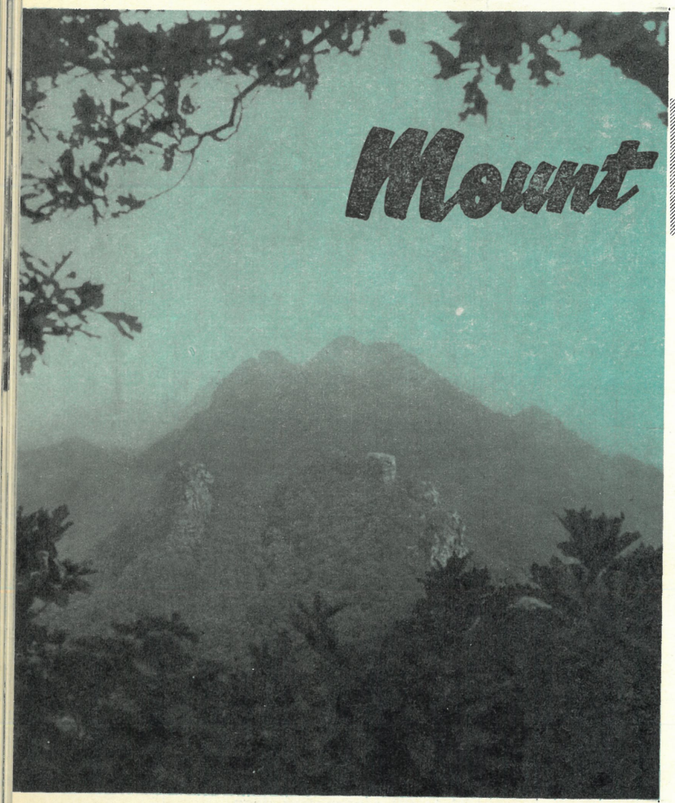
In the cave also a "lake" is found—a lake of 1.5 metres in width, 20 metres in length, and 20 to 30 centimetres deep.

The "lake" is "embanked" with columns of yellowish stalagmites, giving a picture of countless flowers. On the lake mushroom-shaped "leaves" of stalagmites are "floating." They remind the visitors of lotus flowers.

In the grotto many animal bones were found, too.

Numberless stalagmites and stalactites of various shapes present a picture of an underground palace.





Mount Koowol

SITUATED in the northern part of South Hwanghai Province in the central part of our country, Mount Koowol (954 metres) has been famous for its scenic beauty from olden times. Dense forests and mysterious-looking granite rocks cover the whole mountain. One can drink in the beauty of Nature in the mountain in all seasons. Particularly, its peach and apricot blossoms in spring are well known.

Streams murmur down from the northern valley, and on the waist there is a pond, the crystal-clear water of which, it is said, never dries up even in the severest drought.

And many waterfalls, the Ryongyun falls included, are to be found in the deep valleys.

Mount Koowol is clothed with many kinds of trees: pine, chestnut, pine-nut, oak, etc. Then it boasts of many rare, lovely birds.

Among Mount Koowol are many historical remains, including the big Paiyup-sa Temple, which was built in the early 9th century. It shows the outstanding architecture of Korea.

Ruins of many walls are to be found, which were erected to keep off the foreign invaders. Then there are several kilns, once used for firing the famous Koryu celadons.

The Ogyungroo Pavilion is a well-known structure in the mountain, of which many poets composed verses.

Today a fine holiday-home has been erected in Dalchun known for its hot springs.

During the Patriotic War of Liberation, Mount Koowol was a guerrilla base, from where the people waged a staunch struggle to repulse the U.S. aggressive army and defend the land.

Top: Mt. Koowol in summer

Bottom: The Wonjung-sa Temple in Mt. Koowol

On the Country's UNIFICATION

QUESTION: Why is the interchange between North and South Korea urgent?

ANSWER: Already 20 years have passed since Korea was divided by the U.S. imperialist army. The country has not been unified despite the ardent wish of the entire Korean people. Still worse, there has been no interchange, travel, and contact between the North and the South, even letters have been prevented from crossing the demarcation line.

The two divided parts of Korea, North and South, have traversed two diametrically different paths, and the gap is getting wider day by day, between the two parts of Korea—a country of a homogeneous people.

In the past 20 years after liberation the colonial, predatory policy of U.S. imperialism and its "aid" have played havoc with the South Korean national economy, bringing hunger and poverty to the people.

And the decadent Yankee culture and the American way of life flood South Korea, polluting the culture and noble customs of the Korean nation.

To free the country from such misfortunes and hardships, **the Government of the D.P.R.K. time and again made proposals for North-South interchange and co-operation even before the country's unification.**

Among the proposals put forth by our Government in the postwar years are: In 1954 the Government suggested economic and cultural interchange between the North and the South; in 1956 it proposed a standing committee composed of representatives of North and South Korea for North-South economic and cultural intercourse; in 1957 measures were advanced for travel between the two parts of Korea; in 1959 again a standing committee composed of representatives of the business circles of North and South Korea was suggested for the coordinated economic development of North and South and economic intercourse; it proposed to designate Panmunjom, Chulwon and other spots, upon the agreement of the two sides, as the places through which the people can travel freely between North and South Korea; in 1960 it proposed to form an economic committee composed of the North and South Korean business representatives so as to materialize economic co-operation and interchange at an early date; in 1961 it suggested an exchange of newspapermen and tourists so as to acquaint them with the realities of North and South and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

In addition to these mentioned above, **in view of the economic chaos and hard-pressed people's life in South Korea, in 1955 the Minister of Electrical Industry of the D.P.R.K. proposed to send electricity to South Korea. Our Government also expressed time and again its readiness to send free of charge coal, cement, chemical fertilizers and other goods badly needed in restoring the South Korean economy. Repeatedly North-South postal service, the minimum step for prompting the North-South contact, was suggested.**

Turning a deaf ear to our proposals for unification, however, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are dead set against North-South economic and cultural intercourse, travel, and postal service.

That is not all. At the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique have signed the "South Korea-Japan treaty" to invite the Japanese militarists into South Korea and make it a twice colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism. Thus they are throwing another obstacle in the way of the country's unification.

No matter what vicious means the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys may resort to, they cannot stop the Korean people who are struggling to unify their country by themselves without outside interference.

DEPUTIES TO POWER ORGANS IN OUR COUNTRY

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the country's highest organ of state power; for the local power organs there are people's assemblies of provinces (or special cities), cities (or districts), counties, and *ri* (or township and workers' settlement).

Elections to the power organs are conducted on the principle of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The present compositions of power organs at all levels are as follows:

THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Number of deputies	**383 (including 35 women)**
Of whom:	
workers	**215**
peasants	**62**
office workers and professionals	**101**
others	**5**

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES OF PROVINCES (or Special Cities)

Number of deputies	**2,517 (including 571 women)**
Of whom:	
workers	**673**
peasants	**464**
Party, government and economic functionaries	**1,002**
scientists, technicians and artists	**378**

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES OF CITIES (or District) AND COUNTIES

Number of deputies	**14,383 (including 3,820 women)**
Of whom:	
workers	**4,062**
peasants	**3,708**
Party, government and economic functionaries	**5,419**
scientists, technicians and artists	**1,194**

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES OF *RI* (or Township and Workers' Settlement)

Number of deputies	**70,250 (including 21,062 women)**
Of whom:	
workers	**6,644**
peasants	**45,429**
Party, government and economic functionaries	**13,980**
scientists, technicians and artists	**4,197**

Pak Jung Hi—the Enemy of Asian and African People

THE faithful Washington's dog Pak Jung Hi and his company not only suppress the South Korean people but leave no stone unturned if it is for U.S. aggression and war and for blocking the just struggle of the Asian and African peoples for independence, freedom, and progress.

It was Pak Jung Hi who sent South Korean troops to South Vietnam at the bidding of Washington to take part in the criminal U.S. war of aggression there.

The South Korean regime is a true and thorough puppet of U.S. imperialism. Naturally, it is expected that the South Korean puppets should dance to the tune of the American government and do everything to hurt the Asian and African peoples.

It is to be recalled that in 1956 the South Korean rulers wanted to dispatch troops to Egypt in support of the British, French, and Israeli armed aggressors, and in 1958 they did not hide that their sympathies were with the rebels of Indonesia and they would send volunteers to aid them. It goes without saying that all these moves were sanctioned by the White House.

Now the South Korean regime is all the way out to take a more active part in U.S. aggression against the Asian and African peoples.

Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts whose anti-Indonesian stand is on record—they even opposed the return of West Irian to Indonesia—are now set to dispatch "volunteers" to "Malaysia" to fight Indonesia, and their warships will take part in the "joint exercises" with Rahman's army.

They who supported the invading armies of Israel, the United Kingdom, and France against Egypt, express openly their stepped-up "co-operation" with the Israeli reactionaries in political, economic, and other fields.

Moreover, the Pak Jung Hi regime is for Tshombe, the dog of the American-led imperialists and the arch traitor to the Congolese and other African peoples, and for the white rulers of the Republic of South Africa. Needless to say, all this is a great insult to the Asian and African peoples.

The South Korean rulers faithfully echo their masters' voice: "Cambodia is a small state," "the Burmese people are incapable of governing themselves," and "the savage African people," and so on and so forth. Their hostility against all the independent countries of Asia and Africa has no limit. Of late they declared that Africa is "a black society" and that the African people are "ignorant." **They do not hesitate to describe their "diplomacy" in this area as "an arm of the U.S. foreign policy."**

All these facts show that the Pak Jung Hi clique is the enemy of the Korean people and of the Asian and African peoples. It is the enemy of national independence and peace.

The American marionettes in South Korea are thoroughly isolated from and rejected by the Korean people. **The South Korean people are now waging a stubborn struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its cat's paws.**

The entire Korean people will wage a stauncher struggle to make the U.S. aggressive army go from South Korea and to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique. And they know the final victory will be theirs.

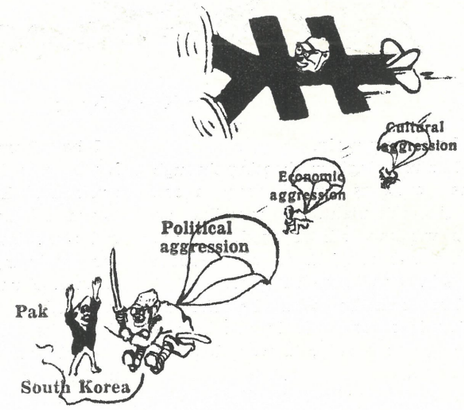
The Asian and African peoples vehemently denounce every criminal plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and other Asian and African peoples. They actively support the Korean people's struggle, a inspiration to the Korean people.

The Korean people bitterly condemn all the unsavory schemes of the American imperialists and their followers Pak Jung Hi clique against the Asian and African peoples and fully support their struggle against the aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists.

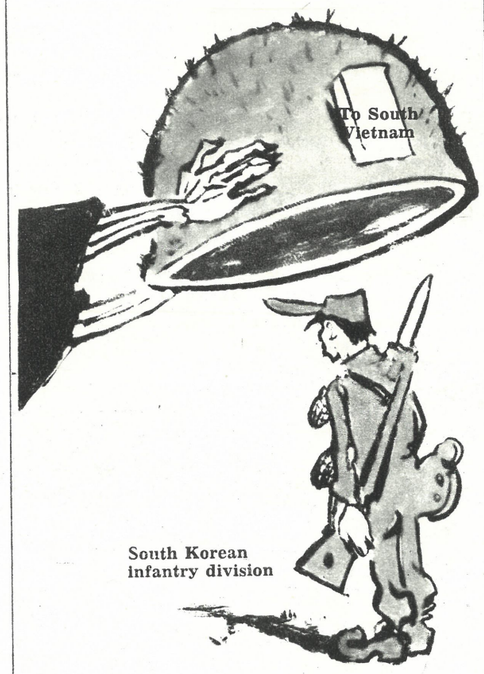
The Korean and other Asian and African peoples fought long to win independence and liberation from imperialism and colonialism, going through all hardships. Today they are fighting more resolutely against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism and for the consolidation of independence and prosperity of their countries.

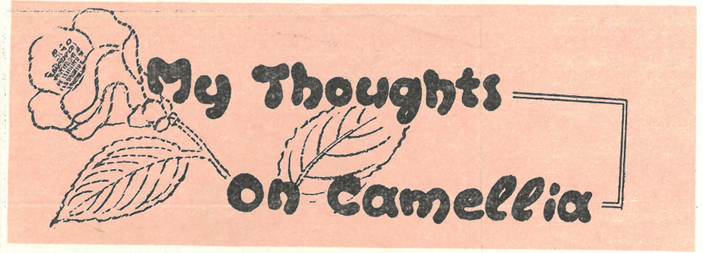
Through this struggle there have been created the bonds of friendship and solidarity and co-operation between Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people hold very dear the friendship and unity of the peoples of the two continents. Therefore, they, as in the past, will make every effort to consolidate the friendship and solidarity and resolutely fight to the last to drive out the imperialists and colonialists from the two continents.



PATH TO THE SHADES





Kim Ryong Sung

I woke up early.

The morning sun shooting through the curtains filled the room. During the night the camellia on the window sill opened sending out the aroma. The air of the room was heavy with its perfume.

The camellia with its flaming color is ardor itself to me. Drinking in the beauty, I was lost in thought.

The gentle Daidong River was shining with the early beams and the drooping willows on the bank looked fresher. Then various flowers on the flowerbeds were smiling to the morning sun.

To me the camellia is the flower of flowers.

But it is rather uncommon in the North. After some efforts I got a camellia pot, and ever since I've been tending it with the utmost care.

Different flowers mean different things to people. But I think the world of camellia. It is my childhood. The perfume makes me breathe the odor of my native place where my aging mother is.

I hail from South Korea, my home is in Ryusoo, the home of camellias. The whole of Nodong-do Island off Ryusoo is covered with red camellias in all seasons. I still can see in my mind the island of flowers. Blue waters of the South sea without ceasing break against the rocks sending up white screens against the background of red camellias.

In spring girls sing holding a white camellia in their hands, and with camellia oil they shine hair in autumn.

It has been a long-standing custom in my native place to decorate with the flowers of camellia and some branches of bamboo the table for the bride and bride-groom at the wedding feast. Bamboo symbolizes a long life of righteousness and virtue, and camellia an ardent life.

And that happened to me when I got married. By no means our family was well off. Far from it. And it was not much of a feast. The wedding table was a meagre one except for a few branches of fresh bamboo and most gorgeous camellias that mother had picked.

I shall never forget the face of my mother smiling with the flowers in hand. She wanted us to live a straightforward life like the bamboo and lead an ardent life like the red camellia.

Even now when I look at camellia, I recall the gentle face of mother.

Yet, it pains me to think of her.

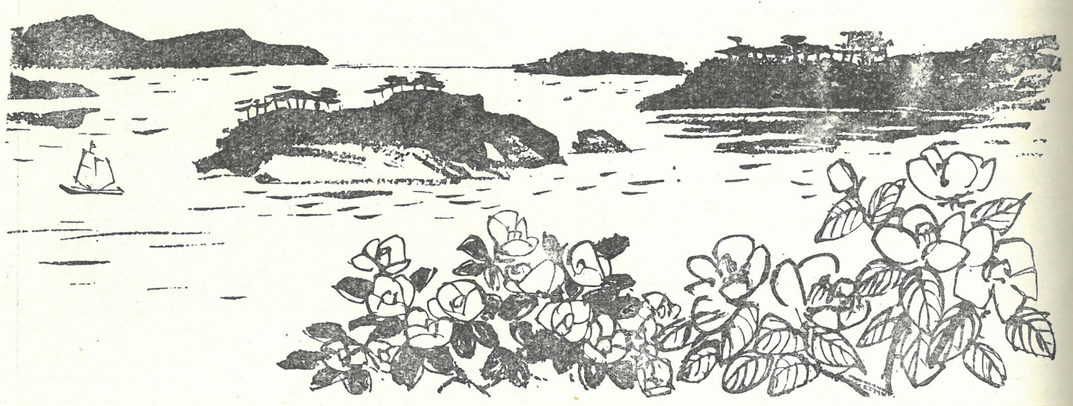
In my village in South Korea where dark clouds loom heavily, I suppose, the bamboos soar high and camellias are beautiful as ever in the frightful tempest. My mother, I fancy, ill-clad and hungry, is burning with wrath at the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings Pak Jung Hi and his company, and longs for the North where her son is and the people lead a good life.

Already fifteen years have passed since I parted with mother. I promised her that I would return after victory to the camellia-blooming seaside!

Now the younger generation is growing up to succeed us. Yet, our country has not been reunited. Why? Because of the U.S. imperialists. We must make them go.

People of my village, bold and wise, are fighting against the enemy.

As I looked at the camellia pot on my window sill, I thought I saw once again my mother—she is getting on in years—fighting the enemy.



Drought is the annual event in the countryside of South Korea

"Existence Is a Miracle"

— Glimpses of South Korea —

"Existence is a miracle," "Miracle—people live on poverty" and the like are how South Korean publications described the hard-pressed lot of the people in South Korea.

7 MILLION UNEMPLOYED AND SEMI-UNEMPLOYED

A great army of jobless, a product of the bankrupt South Korean economy, is a clear indication of the hard lot of the South Korean people.

Denouncing the misrule of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the South Korean daily *Josun Ilbo* wrote: ". . . Things are getting worse. This year is worse than last year, today than yesterday."

ONE-FOURTH OF THE MINIMUM COST OF LIVING

Wages are on a steady downgrade in South Korea. In 1956 the wages averaged 46.4 per cent of the minimum cost of living. But the figure kept shrinking: in 1960 to 39.7 per cent, and in 1963 to 29 per cent.

Today the average monthly wage of the workers in mining industry is 5,420 won, supposedly the highest. Then the next group — mostly workers in manufacturing industry — receive 3,760 won, and the lowest is 1,000 won a month. Considering that there are on the average six in a worker's family, they would need far more than what they earn for a mere survival. As a matter of fact, in the second half of last year a family of six had to have 12,290 won a month at minimum. So, if one takes 3,760 won as the standard, people would need 8,530 won more to maintain the minimum living!

SKYROCKETING PRICES

Wages are on the decrease, but prices are soaring. During the last four years the prices of daily necessaries went up nearly 10 times. By early March this year the wholesale price index rose 2.1 times over 1960.

Excess profits that Wall Street collects through the sale of "aid" goods, jerking-up of U.S. dollar—South Korean won exchange rate in favour of the dollar, the constant printing of inconvertible notes to finance the mounting military expenditures, and the systematical rise in taxes and fees—all these are major factors in the advance in prices.

CITIES FLOODED WITH FOODLESS PEASANTS

Every year produces more than one million peasant

A "lock" peddler. One can find frequently such a man in the streets in South Korea

households without food grain in the lean spring season (from April to June). This year the lean season came earlier than usual. In February there were already 500,000 peasant families having no food grain, only three months after last year's harvest. And the number is increasing.

As a result, more and more peasants give up the farming and quit the countryside. According to Radio Seoul, 312,910 farmers and some fishermen left their villages for Seoul in 1964.

The jobless wander about collecting rubbish

THE COUNTRYSIDE BEING BLED WHITE

Between late last year and early this year the Pak Jung Hi clique robbed the peasants of 800,000 *suk* of grain, or 200,000 *suk* more than in the previous year under the name of "government procurement." (One *suk* is about 150 kilogrammes.)

In addition to this, 770,000 *suk* were taken away as "farmland tax," 700,000 *suk* as "land acquisition tax," etc. No wonder the peasants are without food grains.

Not satisfied with this, the Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched "attachment groups" to the countryside to seize peasants' properties. They were out to collect some 9,500,000,000 won by the end of last year, and there were altogether 38,344 cases of seizure. They took away humble belongings of the peasants, then poultry and cattle, sometimes even tiny plots of land.

A TRUE STORY

HE WAS STILL ANGRY!

RI EUNG

Stillness of the mountain was broken by the sudden shots.

They came from the crest.

At the sound of shots, the firewood collectors instinctively fell flat on the ground.

It was after some moments one of them lifting up his head asked Kim Jong Duk.

"What do you think it was?"

"I'm sure it was M-1 rifle." Kim Jong Duk was a discharged soldier and knew one or two things about weapons. An ominous presentiment flashed across his mind. He kept lying on the ground and he was all ears. Suddenly he thought he heard a groan. He tried to confirm what it was. But he heard nothing. "But where's Man Soo?" At the thought of Man Soo—that was his son—he got to feet and called the boy's name at the top of his voice. His voice echoed through the hills. Now he was in panic.

Out of desperation he ran in the direction from where, he thought, the groan came.

Other firewood collectors followed him.

They found a child, blood-soaked, lying under the bushes of full blooming azaleas.

It was Man Soo! A few azaleas were still in his hand, some strewn around him.

Jong Duk seized the boy by the shoulders and shook him. In a pitiful voice he shrieked "Man Soo, Man Soo!" But there was no sign of life left in the body. Bullets landed in the breast and abdomen...

Slowly the father rose to his feet. There was no trace of tears in his face, only his eyes burned with anger.

Kim Jong Duk was discharged from the army in late spring the year before last after four years of a bitter life in the South Korean army.

Until he was dragged into the army, he was nicknamed "bull." He was health itself. But the army life made a wreck out of him. Hunger, exposure, then the beastly "driving" ruined him. "Promotion" was beyond his reach as he was without "influence." So, it seemed he was destined to be a life-time private.

Then this happened in one winter. He was ordered out to fix a road for an American military adviser who was expected to come for inspection of the unit which he belonged to. He was a sick man but an order was an order. Though he, sick as he was, did his best, the officer-in-charge thought otherwise. Charging him with a case of feigned sickness, the officer clubbed him. From this beating the lower part of his spine got injured. Medical treatment was only for the privileged. In the meantime he got worse, now he was almost bedridden. Then the army threw him out.

Once he was out, the first thing hit him was the support of the family. In South Korea even the able-bodied cannot get a job. Then how a sick person!

His wife did everything to make a go of it. During the day she climbed up the mountains to dig grass roots, and in the night sewed for others. But she minded little as he was on the road of recovery.

But who would have expected it? A sudden tragedy befell the family. Last autumn a U.S. tank in training fired shots to kill his wife instantly. That day she was helping with somebody's harvest for a little money, then a bullet from a U.S. tank hit her!

The cursed U.S. army in South Korea is working like mad for another war. They have built firing ranges everywhere. They would spoil crops in the field and shoot the people for no reason.

Now Jong Duk was left alone with Man Soo, a boy of six. With the burial over, he had to earn for his son. He was ill and his heart was tortured. He hoped there would be someone who would look after the boy. But, who? Then the child always wanted to be with him. Jong Duk could go on without eating, but his heart pained when he could not fill the child's little belly with food.

He was ready to do anything, but the whole world turned away from him. In the end he decided to collect firewood in the mountain and bring it to the market.

Even firewood collecting was not easy. First of all, it had to be done secretly, as the whole mountain was controlled by the American army. Whenever he left the house in the morning Man Soo followed frantically after him.

On the tragic day, too, Jong Duk was up in the mountain for firewood. And Man Soo had to come along.

Spring was in the offing but the wind was still chilly. Together with other firewood collectors Jong Duk made a bundle. Now someone suggested that they should take a rest and have a smoke.

Men leisurely sat around. Then Man Soo appeared with a few branches of azaleas.

"Look, daddy, what I got! There's lots of flowers."

Jong Duk who had not noticed the season, looked around. Sure enough, azaleas were in full flower.

"I wanna't take some home. Alright?"

Jong Duk nodded smiling.

"But don't go far away, as we must be going down pretty soon."

He saw proudly Man Soo tottering away.
It was only a few short minutes ago...

In a flash, Jong Duk got hold of a sickle and ran up the hill from where the shots came.

There were two American soldiers walking among the trees. They were boastfully saying to each other. "That's a good shot!" One was carrying a rifle in one's hand.

These are the Americans that forced him into the army, killed his wife, and shot Man Soo, his son.

They trampled down this land, spoiling crops, plundering the properties of the people, and murdering the innocent people.

He approached them with stealthy steps, other firewood collectors following him.

The coca-cola drinkers were talking aloud about their merits.

The wild party they had last night was a "whale of fun!" But the one they are going to have tonight will be "out of this world." "How many doves and pheasants did we shoot?" "How about the 'pheasant' we just shot down a minute ago?" So Man Soo was a "pheasant"!

Jong Duk lifted his sickle and let it fall with all force on the neck of one. "Blast you!"

He snatched the rifle from the American murderer.

Now Jong Duk's friends jumped on the other Yankee and wrested the gun from him. Jong Duk levelled the captured rifle at the second American, who held up his hands. At that time the wounded Yankee struggled to stand up. The people bound him hand and foot with little difficulty.

With his hands holding up the American soldier pleaded: "It is not me who shot. He did!" These cowards now blamed each other. "Shut up, damn you all!" Jong Duk cried out.

They tied the prisoners to a big tree. Then Jong Duk fired at them until he exhausted all the bullets from the gun. But his anger not abate. He kept pulling the trigger!

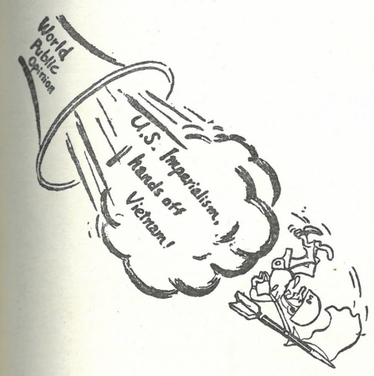
A FRUIT OF EVIL DEED

Anti-U.S. feeling is rising even among South Korean soldiers.

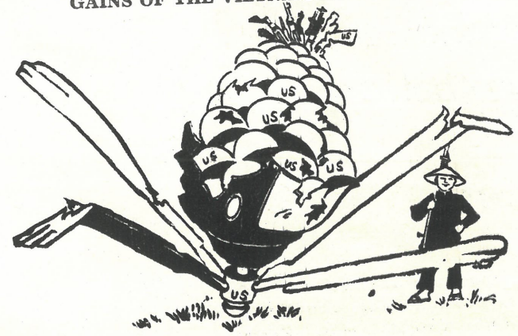
Some time ago Seoul Donga Radio reported a South Korean soldier attached to the U.S. 547th Engineers Company shooting three Yankee GIs. One was killed and two were seriously wounded. Seoul Radio said the South Korean soldier shot the Americans because he could not "stomach" their insult and violence any more.

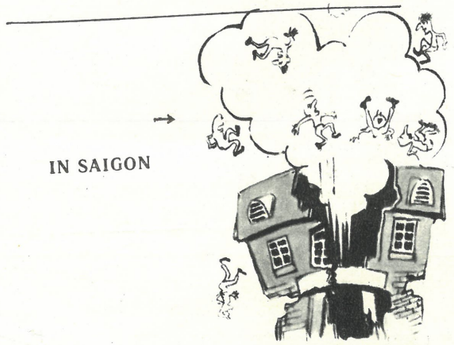
Many South Korean publications termed the incident a case of revenge for the aggravating racial discrimination and ill-treatment that the Yankees practise on South Korean armymen.

CARTOONS

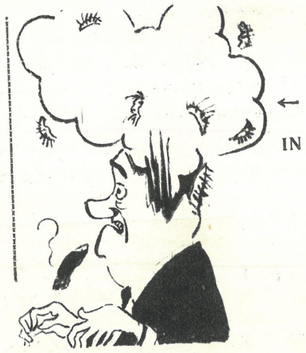


GAINS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE



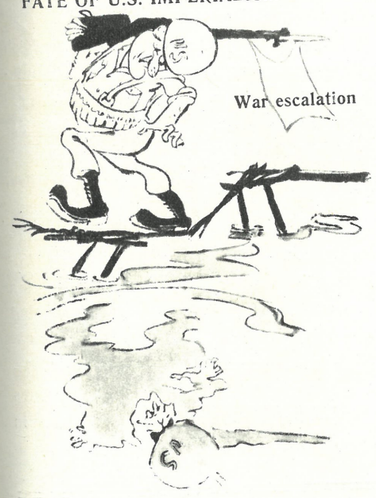


U.S. Embassy

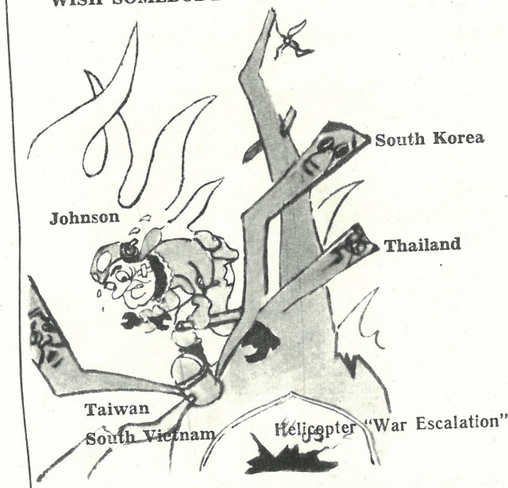


Johnson

FATE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM



"WISH SOMEBODY TELL ME HOW'T FIX THIS!"



Indonesian Footballers In Korea

The friendship match between the Korean "Swallow" team and Indonesian army team

In June the Indonesian Armed Forces Football Team played three friendship matches with Korean teams in our country.

The 28-member football team was headed by Brigadier General Supardi, sports department director of the Indonesian National Army.

The second match which took place on June 12 at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang attracted over 70,000.

The game was played between the visiting Indonesian team and the Moranbong team here. And it was a see-saw game from beginning to end. Both teams exhibited superb technique and militant fighting spirit.

All three friendship games ended in the home teams' victory.

DO YOU KNOW?

MAJOR PAPERS AND MAGAZINES OF KOREA

Here we introduce a list of some major Korean papers and magazines.

Newspapers

Rodong Sinmoon (Daily Worker), the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Minjoo Josun (Democratic Korea), the organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the Cabinet.

Jogook Tongil (Country's Unification), the organ of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Country.

Besides these, there are *Rodongja Sinmoon* (Workers' Paper), *Nongup Geunroja* (Agricultural Working People), *Rodong Chungnyun* (Working Youth), *Kyowon Sinmoon* (Teachers' Paper), *Moonhak Sinmoon* (Literary News), and *Sonyun Sinmoon* (Children's Paper). Then there are several local papers.

Magazines

For political magazines there are *Geunroja* (Working People) and others.

Chullima (Winged Horse), *Samchunri* (Three Thousand Ri), *Rodongja* (Worker), *Chungnyun Sanghwal* (Life of Youth), *Josun Nyusung* (Korean Women), *Josun Hwabo* (Pictorial Korea), and *Hwasal* (Arrow) are popular magazines.

Literary and art magazines are *Josun Moonhak* (Korean Literature), *Chungnyun Moonhak* (Literature for Young People), *Josun Yesool* (Korean Art), *Josun Eumak* (Korean Music), *Josun Misool* (Fine Arts of Korea), and *Josun Yunghwa* (Korean Films).

There are scores of journals on sciences and technology.

Each research institute, university, and college issues various reviews and bulletins.

Korea has several publications in foreign languages.

Among them are: the English weekly *The Pyongyang Times*, monthlies *New Korea* (Russian and Chinese editions), *Korea Today* (English, Japanese, French, and Spanish editions), monthly pictorial *Korea* (English, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and French editions), *Korea's Trade* (English and Russian editions), and *Korea's Stamps* (English and Russian editions). The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, and the Democratic Women's Union of Korea issue bulletins in English.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

OUR HEARTS ARE WITH YOU, OUR SEA

The swelling sea, the sea of happiness!
A golden twilight is on my sea.
Our hearts are with you—
Those grew up on the waves, playing in the sands.

The swelling sea, the sea of the motherland!
Blue pearls twinkle over my sea.
Our hearts are with you—
We ride on Chullima fighting raging waves.

바다여 너를 반긴다
BADAYU NUREUL BANGINDA

Words by Choi Suk Soong
Music by Kim Gil Hak

Lively
mf
설 레 이 는 바 다 여
sul re i neun ba da yu
행 복 의 바 — 다 여 — 금 노
haing bok eui ba da yu geum no
을 이 피 여 나 는 나 — 의 바 다
eul i pi yu na neun na eui ba da
f
여 — 백 사 장 에 딩 굴
yu baik sa jang e ding gool
ff
면 서 파 도 에 자 — 라 난
myun su pa do e ja ra nan
우 — 리 청 춘 들 이 뉘 를
woo ri ne chung choon deul i nu reul
반 긴 다
ban gin da

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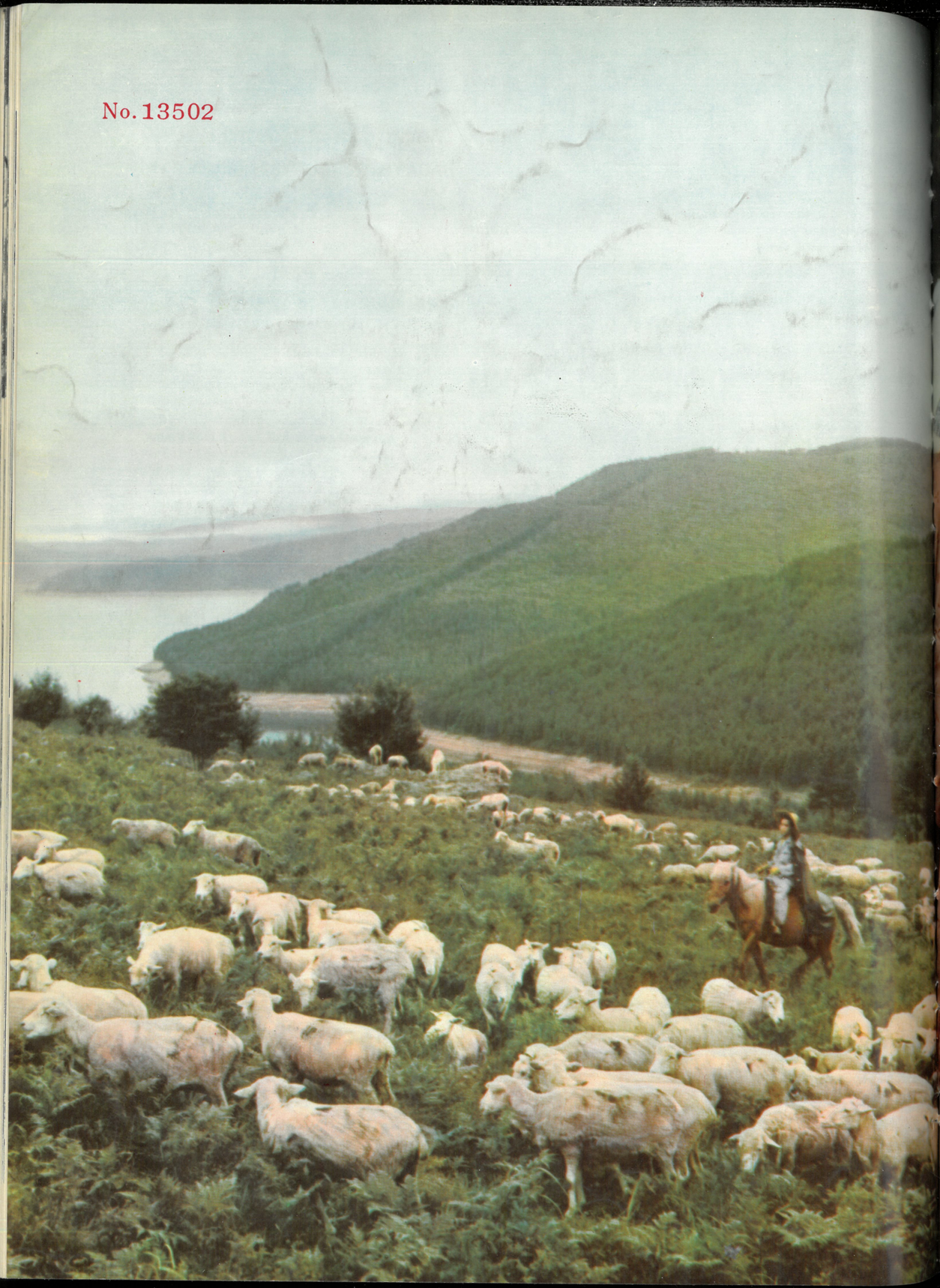

Korea Today

PYONGYANG 11 1965